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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Peoples Gas Company.

PITTSBURGH BONDS.

Compulsory Education

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill to incorporate the United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; also introduced a bill to incorporate the Peoples Gas Company of Allegheny.

Mr. HUMPHREYS introduced a bill to incorporate the Monongahela Savings and Deposit Bank.

BILLS REPORTED.

An act enabling the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny to increase their capital stock; also incorporating the Allegheny Salt Company.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Petitions were presented from the General Council of the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association, asking for the creation of a bureau of labor and statistics; also a number asking for the passage of a local option law.

Mr. GRAY, from the Federal Relations Committee, reported favorably a joint resolution asking the Pennsylvania Congressmen to urge the passage of a bill granting

BOUNTY LANDS

to soldiers and sailors.

Mr. LANE offered a resolution that the Committee on Education be instructed to confer with the Superintendent of Common Schools as to the expediency of

COMPULSORY EDUCATION,

and report by bill or otherwise. Passed.

LIBEL AND SLANDER.

Mr. MCJUNKIN reported negatively from the General Judiciary Committee, a bill allowing facts to be pleaded in justification in libel and slander suits.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WILCOX, for a further supplement to the act incorporating the Northern Railroad and Navigation Company, allowing said corporation to make connection with the Allegheny Valley Railroad in Jefferson and Clearfield counties.

By Mr. MEEK, a bill directing the sale of bonds composing the agricultural land scrip fund, authorizing the issue of new bonds in lieu thereof, and abolishing the board of commissioners.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. SANNER, authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh to provide for the purchase or erection of a hose house, and the purchase of a hose carriage, with the necessary equipments.

By Mr. COOPER, an act legalizing the issue of bonds by Pittsburgh, and exempting the same from taxation, with amendments.

By Mr. GILFILLAN, an act for the protection of fish in Allegheny and Washington counties.

By Mr. FOX, an act authorizing the Board of Control of the Common Schools of the city of Allegheny to make rules and regulations, and appropriate funds to maintain a library for the benefit of the public schools of Allegheny city.

By Mr. DELACY, a supplement to the charter of the Duquesne Grays of the city of Pittsburgh.

Adjourned to 7:30 on Monday evening.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1872.

HOUSE.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Messrs. EDWARDS and SNYDER discussed at length the election cases of Bates against Edwards.

After two hours were spent over the Arkansas question, a resolution was adopted refusing Edwards, the sitting member, any more time to take testimony.

In the contested election case from Pennsylvania, Cessna, Republican, against Myers, Democrat, two of the nine members reserved their votes in the committee, giving Myers a large majority.

Mr. STARKWEATHER reported a bill for funding

THE DEBT OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

in six per cent. gold bonds, running not less than fifteen and not more than thirty years, to be negotiated at a rate of discount of not more than three per cent. Passed.

REFUNDING.

Mr. CLARKE (Texas) introduced a bill to refund to the State of Texas disbursements made prior to the war in defense of the frontier. Referred.

The House adjourned till Monday.

CLEVELAND.

Fire.

CLEVELAND, January 19.—The loss of Younglove, Massey & Co., by fire last night, is estimated at $100,000; insurance $20,000. The foundry connected with the works was saved. Over one hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire. A watchman named Z. S. Bissell, after giving the alarm, entered the works, it is supposed, with the intention of getting a Babcock extinguisher kept in the building. Since then nothing has been seen of him. It is believed he perished in the flames. He leaves a wife and six children.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Two clerks in the Cleveland Postoffice were arrested on Wednesday, charged with abstracting drafts and money orders from letters. An examination was held, and the case adjourned to Friday. The prisoners were admitted to bail in $1,500.

REV. O. A. LYMAN.

Rev. O. A. Lyman is still unconscious. It is thought that he can not survive through the day.

Later.—Rev. Dr. O. A. Lyman died this evening at half-past six o'clock, from the effect of a shock of paralysis received on Wednesday last.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Settling Debts.

WHEELING, January 19.—The West Virginia Commissioners, General Jackson, of Parkersburg, J. M. Bennett, of Weston, and A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, have published the amount and character of the Virginia debt prior to the war. The State proposes to settle with Virginia for her proportion of the debt. After crediting Virginia with the amounts expended in one territory for public improvements, bank stocks, &c., and charging her with the estimated interest in public buildings, and various funds, they find a balance in her favor of about one million dollars. The public improvements of Virginia, which represented some thirty million of her debt before the war, they tu ?n to that State, along with the debt for the same. Their language is, that Virginia has the property and owes the debt which it represents.

BALTIMORE.

Charitable Bequests.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—The will of the late Alexander Larman, whose estate is valued at one and a quarter millions, contains the following bequests to charitable institutions in this city: Blind Asylum, $10,000; Baltimore Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Aged Women's Home, $10,000; Aged Men's Home, $10,000; Union Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Church Home and Infirmary, $10,000; Home of the Friendless, $10,000; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Mount Hope Retreat, $10,000; Manual Labor School, $10,000; Boys' Home Society, $10,000; Poor Association, $10,000; and Maryland State Bible Society, $10,000.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 18. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Investigation.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Vanderbilt's Slaughter Trap.

COTTON STATEMENT.

New City Charter.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the Custom House frauds was continued to-day. Ex-Appraiser Palmer sent a letter denying the testimony of Spencer, to the effect that an official removed by Palmer, and subsequently reappointed by Murphy, was not removed, because of a note received from the special agent of the House asking an opportunity to correct certain statements.

Correspondence was submitted concerning the appointment of Weigher Thompson, by which it is shown that the Secretary of the Treasury declined to approve the nomination of that percon as weigher, alleging that he had information that he was an unsuitable man; but on the representation of Murphy to the contary, the Secretary consented to the appointment. The Secretary also declined to approve the removal of Weigher Lake, but Murphy further requested a change, and the Department subsequently acquiesced. The copy of Murphy's letter presented does not specify the charges on which his subsequent letter was based. The charges seem to have been made on Murphy's personal knowledge.

Treasury Agent Howe submitted accounts showing the amount of penalties paid to the Government in 1871, on information furnished by his men, to be $187,173. The amount distributed in the same office during the same time in moieties was $22,500.

The entire expenses of the special treasury service of the United States, comprising sixteen districts and fifty-three special agents, for the fiscal year ending December 1st, 1871, were about $1,600,000, of which $40,000 were paid for expenses and the balance in salaries. During that time over one million dollars in cash was paid to the Government by Treasury agents, with a number of large suits still pending.

W. F. Stocking, of the firm of Leet & Stocking, was examined by Senator Pratt. He testified that he met J. P. Lindsay at Willard's Hotel in Washington, and was introduced by the clerk; soon after Lindsay told him Grinnell was getting up a cartage bureau in New York, and with his influence he ought to be able to get it. He procured about three hundred letters from Senators and others. He got the bureau at $5,000 a year as superintendent, and held it until the Secretary abolished it. Almost immediately after he joined Col. Leet and Wharton in the general order business. (To Mr. Bayard.)—Col. Leet and I got into partnership through a liking for each other. Mr. Grinnell said he would like to do something for us, and he gave us a portion of the general order business, and afterwards the whole.

By W. Casserly.—How did you succeed in getting so many letters from Senators? Is it a common thing for Senators to give such letters? Answer—I got them by my own influence.

Question—Was not the general order one of the prizes in politics that the most influential people here were contending for? Answer—So I understand.

Question—Was not it strange that Grinnell should volunteer to give general orders to you? Answer—I don't know.

Question—Did you ever hear of external influence brought to bear on him. Answer—No. (To Mr. Bayard.) No one has any interest in our business but Leet and myself. I have only a bowing acquaintance with General Porter. I had no letter from him on coming on here.

A motion by Senator Stewart that they adjourn to morrow to meet in Washington was lost, and the committee will continue their labors here next week.

NEW CITY CHARTER.

The charter adopted by the Committee of Seventy differs from the draft recently published, in the following particulars: The Department of Public Safety created, consisting of the bureau of police, fire, health, buildings, and statistics, each bureau to have a chief; the office of Chamberlain to be abolished; a sub-Treasurer under the control of the Controller, authorized to receive city moneys; a Board of Finance, authorized to make estimates of moneys required for all departments of the city government, which, when certified by the Board of Aldermen, shall be referred to the Board of Supervisors on the first Monday in May next; the terms of of Mayor, Boards of Aldermen, Controller and Deputy Chamberlain, Corporation Counsel and Corporation Attorney, Tax Commissioners and Commissioners of Public Instruction, shall expire on the 15th of May; the Commissioners of Parks, Works, Charities and Corrections, Health, Fire, Docks, Commissioners and Superintendent of Police, Register, &c., with all of the above named officers, shall turn over their respective offices to their successors, whose election is appointed for April.

CONGREGATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

At the Conference of the State Congregationalists, held in Brooklyn, yesterday, the new departure programme presented at Oberlin, Ohio, was discussed. The leaders of the movement claim that they have no intention in the proposed Triennial Conference of Congregationalists to attempt anything like legislation for the control of the affairs of that denomination and that they wish only to produce greater unity. Henry Ward Beecher warmly welcomed Rev. Mr. Hepworth as a brother. The latter stated in his remarks that he was now on the side where he had been long wishing to come.

TWEED.

It is proposed to move a resolution in the Legislature declaring Tweed's place vacant if that gentleman does not present himself. In the latter case his expulsion will be moved.

The Election Committee at Albany have summoned Tweed to appear before them on the 25th of January. The committee from the Legislature are to take evidence.

The Harrisburg dispatch that Tweed passed through that place for the West is untrue, as Tweed was in town last night.

REFORM DEMOCRACY.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform Democracy, at a meeting to-night, announced over twenty-four thousand enrolled in the party to Thurday night. The primaries will be held next Friday for the choice of a General Committee. A delegation goes to Albany to press such legislation as will secure thorough reform in the municipal Government.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total receipts from September 1, 1,728,229 bales: last year, 1,892,997. Total exports, 912,289; last year, 1,138,900. Stock at all United States ports, 518,525; last year, 557,184. At interior towns, 96,712; last year, 120,118. At Liverpool, 519,000. American cotton afloat for Great Britain, 169,000; last year, 285,000.

VANDERBILT'S SLAUGHTER TRAP.

A man named White yesterday was killed up-town on Vanderbilt's Fourth avenue slaughter trap. Soon after the accident a large crowd gathered and threatened to tear up the track, but they were dispersed by the police.

MORE FRAUD.

The *Times* says further fraud has been discovered in the Department of Public Works, growing out of four contracts for iron pipes, concluded under the auspices of Tweed, whereby the city was robbed of some twelve thousand dollars.

SUICIDE.

Miss Isabella Titus, aged eighteen, a young lady from Boston, respectably connected in that city, shot herself last night in this city at the residence of a friend, dying instantly.

ARRIVED.

The steamer France, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The Political Muddle.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—The political muddle continues. The Warmothite Senate had no quorum. The House passed a resolution expelling the absent members by a vote of 45 to 80.

The Metropolitans have laid aside their rifles.

COLORADO.

Alexis.

DENVER, January 19.—The ball given in honor of Alexis last evening was a brilliant success. Over two hundred couples were on the floor for the first quadrille. The Grand Duke was not at home in the square, but seemed to prefer the waltz, polka, &c. The Imperial party, after visiting Clear Creek Canon to-day, will leave this evening for St. Louis, stopping over at Kit Carson for a buffalo hunt, and at Topeka to pay their respects to the Governor of Kansas.

GOLDEN CITY, Colorado, January 19.—The Grand Duke, General Sheridan and a number of prominent citizens of Denver and the officers of the Colorado Central Railroad Company left Denver at one o'clock this morning on the Pullman train. After a pleasant ride over the Colorado Central the party reached Golden City at 12:30 P. M., and were taken in carriages to the Golden House, where an eleagant lunch was provided. About half past one o'clock the Imperial party and invited guests were taken in carriages up the canon of Clear Creek, to view the work of the narrow gauge of the Colorado Central Railroad Company, under construction, to the mining cities of Central City and Georgetown, and to witness the grand scenery of the gorge, creek and canon, and see the effect of the giant powder in reducing the iron-bound cliffs of the Rocky Mountains. The Grand Duke's party left here at 4:10 P. M., on their happy return homeward.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—The Chief Clerk of the Lower House of the Legislature received a telegram to-day from Admiral Possiet, stating that Grand Duke Alexis would, in accordance with the invitation extended to him by the Legislature, visit Jefferson City on Tuesday next, and remain from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A number of small-pox cases have been reported at Washington, D. C.

—The Georgia Legislature adjourned yesterday. Hiram Warner was confirmed chief justice.

—Geo. R. Dennis was yesterday elected United States Senator from Maryland to succeed Vickers.

—Advices state that the actor who is reported dead in a San Francisco dispatch is Wm. H. Smith, not Ledley Smith.

—Dispatches from Batavia report that heavy floods in the island of Java have done considerable damage to the crops.

—Maj. Gen. Hancock arrived at the Galt House in Louisville yesterday. He is on a brief visit to his son, who lives there.

—A telegram from Bombay reports the loss of a vessel off Surat, with thirty-five natives on board, all of whom were drowned.

—In the Kentucky Senate yesterday, by twenty yeas to sixteen nays, it was voted to allow colored persons to testify in courts.

—Alderman Glade, of Chicago, was convicted yesterday afternoon of receiving a bribe. His counsel appealed to the Supreme Court.

—The hotel at Hawes Cave, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Two inmates, H. Harebridge and Edward Kelly, were burned to death, and a man named McGowan was so badly burned that he can not recover.

—A large fire occurred on Thursday night in the village of Abbeyville Court House, in the upper part of South Carolina. All the hotels and one side of the business square were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—On Monday evening last at Utica, Ill., M. Conlin grossly outraged the person of Ann O'Brien, resulting in her death on Wednesday. Conlin is under arrest. He has had for a long time the reputation of a drunken brute.

—The New York *Herald* has advices from the Nile expedition that Sir Samuel Baker is well and near Khortoum. The English surveyors at London have nearly finished their labors. The *Herald* expedition has received great assistance from the Khedive's officials.

—In the California Legislature on Tuesday, Senator Fowler, Republican, in debate, said he was in doubt whether Senator Pendegast, Democrat, was a fool or a knave. Pendegast on adjournment, sent friends to demand a full retraction, apology or fight. Fowler's friends decided in favor of retraction and apology, which was written out by Pendegast's friends and agreed to be read at the opening of the Senate yesterday morning by Fowler. The affair created great excitement, bloodshed being anticipated.

—The new trial of Macdonald Cheek for the murder of his father-in law near Lawrenceville, Indiana, now pending, is not as exciting as it was during the former investigation. But few persons visit the court room, and those stay only a short time. So far the evidence is nearly the same as it was before. Dr. Kyle, the most important witness in the case, will testify to-day that he is the only person who saw the shooting, except Cheek and his accomplice. About twenty five witnesses have been examined already.

MELANGE.

JOAQUIN MILLER is reported to be writing a drama, whereof the scene is to be laid in California.

JOHN S. MOSBY, the guerrilla, has been appointed and confirmed Brigadier General of the Maryland militia.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, of England, says that civil service reform is a delusion. "It crams, but it does not form men."

THE Mercantile Library of Philadelphia has 11,772 members and 63,784 books. The average daily circulation of books is 638.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has come out in a letter against Fisk, which is higher praise than anything we had previously read.

THE students at Moscow who signed the address in favor of liberty of the Press, have been, without exception, banished to Siberia.

SUSPICIONS are entertained that if Mrs. Woodhull is allowed to vote, she will attempt to "repeat" by casting an extra ballot for Demosthenes.

THE Chicago *Staats Zeitung* has behaved so intemperately lately, that the moderate Germans of that city are about to start a new paper.

THE Roman Catholic clergy of London, have announced to their flocks that they will not attend the funeral of any person over whose body a wake had previously been held.

THE *Univers*, of Paris, announces that the Gallican liturgy is to be replaced by the Roman liturgy in the French Roman Catholic Churches. Thus passes away the last vestige of the Gallican Church.

ON Tuesday, while Major General McDonald, of Peterborough, Canada, was at dinner, and just in the act of partaking thereof, he was suddenly prostrated by apoplexy and expired. Up to dinner he was in his usual good health.

A MAN in Danbury discovered that powder fried in lard was good for boils. He was cured in a day. The sloven covers is in the second story now, though most all the rest of the stove has been collected. He was deceived in his lard, he says.—*Danbury News.*

THE *Vienna Press* publishes the following from Odessa, dated December 22nd: "A terrible catastrophe has taken place in the Caspian Sea, the Russian screw steamer Kuma having foundered, with all her passengers. She had on board twenty-eight large cannon and war material to the value of 1,000,000 roubles.

THE Catholic *Standard* is responsible for the statement that a well known revolutionary lady, Madame Fua, has been appointed by the Italian authorities to the professorship of Belles Letters in the University at Rome. It is said, also, that she has been appointed chief inspector of schools for females, including convent schools.

IF masses avail anything, there is no reason why anybody should fail of heaven. Monseigneur Jean Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, who is building a seminary, and wants to raise funds, offers six hundred masses for twelve and a half cents in behalf of anybody, living or dead. If salvation is not free in Rimouski, it is certainly very cheap.

THE late census shows that the town of Frankfort-on-Main has now between 89,000 and 90,000 inhabitants; whereas it had only 78,227 in December, 1867. The number would have been far larger if the neighboring parishes of Bornheim and Bockenheim, where a large part of the business population of Frankfort have their homes, had been included.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The McGarrahan Claim.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Tobacco Consumers.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Weather Probabilities.

ENTERTAINING THE JAPANESE.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1872.

APPROPRIATION FOR INDIANS.

The Indian appropriation bill, which appropriates $5,500,000, will be reported next week.

POSTPONED.

The hearing of U. Hastings in support of his effort to impeach Judges Field and Hoffman, which was set for to-morrow, has been postponed until Monday.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty per cent. to the creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New York, payable on and after the 20th inst., on all approved claims.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

The House Committee to investigate the troubles in Louisiana, at a meeting to day, decided to postpone their visit to New Orleans for the present, but will have another meeting to-morrow a week to determine their course of action.

AGRICULTURAL.

A convention of delegates representing the interests of State agricultural and horticultural societies, boards of agriculture, and agricultural colleges of the United States, will meet at the city of Washington on Thursday, the 15th of February next, to confer upon subjects of national interest.

LAND GRANT SUIT.

Argument was commenced to-day before the House Judiciary Committee in the case of patents for lands and bonds at issue between the Central Branch of the Union Pacific and Hanibal & St. Joseph railroads. About one million acres and large amounts of subsidy bonds are involved in the controversy.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

The reverse of a new fifty dollar counterfeit of the last greenback issue is a close imitation, but the face of the note is poor in engraving, printing and paper—it having a general lithographic appearance. The large red seal of the Treasury in the centre is wanting, and the bracelet on the arm of the female figure on the left side of the note is scarcely perceptible.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day deferred hearing testimony in regard to the McGarrahan claim until after the return of Senator Casserly from New York.

The committee agreed to report favorably bills allowing every ex-soldier to preempt one hundred and sixty acres of land within the limits of railroad grants.

ENTERTAINMENT APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the application for an appropriation of $50,000 for the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy which lately visited San Francisco. General Banks argued before committee in favor of the appropriation, and it was finally decided that the Secretary of State, General Banks and General Garfield should have a conference upon the subject, and report to the committee the result of their deliberations.

TOBACCO CONSUMERS

Kimball, the head of the tobacco division of the Internal Revenue Department, has prepared a paper for the information of the Committee of Ways and Means, estimating the number of tobacco consumers in the United States at *eight millions*, who each use eleven pounds and fourteen ounces of tobacco and one hundred and sixty-seven cigars annually. He says a tax of twenty-four cents per pound, the prohibition of the sale of leaf to consumers, and a thorough collection of taxes, would produce a revenue of twenty-five millions.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

An area of rising barometer with northwest winds and clearing weather will probably extend on Saturday from Lake Superior to Florida and westward; northwest winds with snow and clearing weather extend westward into the Ohio valley and Michigan; lowest barometer move northeast over New York, and a subsidiary area continue in the south Atlantic States, moving northeastwards; rain continue on the south and middle Atlantic coasts during the night, followed by clearing weather on Saturday afternoon; rain or snow prevail from the new England coast westward to Lake Huron. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening at the gulf or Atlantic stations.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1872.

THE SYNDICATE LOAN.

When Congress, at his earnest request, gave Secretary Boutwell permission to convert the 5-20 bonds bearing six per cent. interest into long bonds bearing only 5, 4½ and 4 per cent., they did it both reluctantly and grudgingly. The leading bankers and financial oracles had already proclaimed the proposed law a failure, while the National Banks were exceedingly adverse to accept this diminution of interest either voluntary or through legal enactment.

The Hebrews justly complained that the Egyptians compelled them to make bricks without straw, but Congress seemed to have been so anxious that this loan should be a failure that it virtually insisted that the Secretary should make bricks without either straw or clay. In limiting the expenditures to be incurred to one-half of one per cent., which is but barely the expense of engraving, printing and issuing the bonds, they cut off, as it was generally supposed, every chance of success.

The conversion of a six per cent. into a five per cent. loan is composed of two distinct operations. First the sale of the new bonds; and secondly, either the purchase in open market, or the recall of the old. These two distinct operations must not be lost sight of, in estimating the Secretary's transaction with the so-called syndicate or combination of European bankers.

In the first place the new bonds must be issued and sold, before arrangements can be made to take up the old. As the six per cent. bonds were above par in gold, the Secretary could not purchase them in open market, but was compelled to recall a certain portion of the 5-20 bonds. To do this, a reasonable notice must be given to holders. Considering the fact that nearly the whole of this loan is held in Europe—it having penetrated into the most remote villages of Germany and Switzerland—the Secretary gave three months notice. If he had given less than that he would have done injustice to the bondholders. Before he was able to give notice that in three months from date he would redeem nearly two hundred millions of bonds, he must either have the cash in the Treasury or undoubted security

Thus, if the new bonds had been sold for cash and the money carried into the Treasury—three months would have elapsed before it could have been to any extent paid out, and thus in any event, there would have been a double payment of interest for one quarter. The new bonds would have borne five per cent., the old bonds six per cent., and the gold in the Treasury would not have brought anything, but would have greatly disturbed the money market. The public debt itself, however, would not have been increased, because, for every new bond sold, the money would have been placed in the Treasury.

The European syndicate simply said "we pledge ourselves to take the entire loan, so that you may safely give the three months notice to bond holders, and as fast as we can get hold of the old bonds we shall take up the new." The only profit which the syndicate made was three months interest, which in any, and every event, the United States would have had to pay. Thus while nothing in reality was paid to the negotiators, the foreign bankers by taking advantage of the three months notice, received 1, 1.5 per cent. for their negotiations. I understand that for this masterly financial policy, and for this marvellous and unexpected success, the Secretary is to be attacked by the envious Democrats and their coadjutors, and for this reason I have taken the pains to give this plain exposition of the case.

CIVIL SERVICE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Snapp, of Illinois, made a forcible speech in the House yesterday against the operation of the Civil Service rules. He illustrated his remarks with such quaint humor that most of the members left their seats and gathered around him. He says the Civil Service heretofore has given Democrats almost as good a chance to secure office in the department, &c., as it did the Republicans, but their opportunity under the new rules would be equal, if not superior, to that of Republicans.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

We observe that Colonel Vanderbilt, appointment clerk in the Treasury, is again at his desk looking improved by his trip to Europe. He went in company with other Treasury officers in charge of a large installment of Syndicate bonds, for the purpose of making a safe delivery. He performed this duty to the entire satisfaction of Secretary Boutwell, to whose practical genius the country is indebted for the exchange of six per cent. bonds for those of five, four and a half, and four per cent., by which the country will save untold millions. Col. V. has an arduous task to perform, but he brings to it that patient, painstaking delicacy of feeling and sympathy for the unfortunate, that, among reasonable people, is unfailing in giving satisfaction to those who have business to transact before his bureau. He was greeted with profound pleasure by his subordinates, and congratulated on all hands upon his return in good health and spirits.

ONE-SIDED CIVIL RIGHTS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Frelinghuysen replied to Mr. Sumner on the subject of his supplemental civil rights bill. He said it would not permit a railroad company to have a separate car for ladies, or innkeepers to exclude any person who might be intoxicated or have a loathsome disease or bad moral character, that when blacks have churches of their own, the bill would authorize white persons to come in and take control of them.

INCOME TAX.

From present appearances, the income tax for 1872 will be collected so far as any action of Congress is concerned.

AGATE.

ST. LOUIS.

Mysterious Affair.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Alex. Minning, representing himself as deputy sheriff of Carroll parish, Louisiana, and another man giving the name of Laddy, arrived here yesterday from Lake Province, Louisiana, having in charge Harry Truman, who they allege is a burglar and murderer, and was an associate of Quantrell in the Lawrence (Kansas) massacre during the war, for whom they state the Governor of Missouri offered five thousand dollars reward. They left their prisoner with Chief McDonough during the day, saying they expected the Sheriff of an interior county to come to take him. Not having any authenticated papers, Chief McDonough suspected something wrong. He visited the prisoner in the calaboose, and found him barbarously ironed. He ordered the removal of his shackles and heard his story, from which he (McDonough) believed the man had been kidnapped, and refused to deliver him to his captors until they produced properly authenticated papers. To-day Chester Harding applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Truman was brought before Judge Ewing and discharged, his captors failing to appear to show cause why he was arrested. The man, whose real name is G. W. Thurman, states that he was drugged in Lake Province some ten days ago, and when he came to his senses he found himself on board a steamer, loaded down with irons, on the way to Missouri. It appears from the man's own statement, and from that of others who know him, that he was a Union scout and spy during the war, and that he rendered valuable services to the federal cause. He served under General Harding, who was his counsel to-day; also under Gen. Rosecrans and others in this department. It is further stated by those cognizant of the fact that in 1864 he was tried by a military court at St. Joseph, convicted of seven different murders, and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Alton (Ill.) penitentiary, from which he was pardon ed after nine months imprisonment. He was one of the original "Kansas Red Legs," and is said to have been one of Quantrell's gang. While acting as a Federal spy, he was much in the rebel camp. He fought and was wounded in their ranks, and was captured by the Union soldiers. On one occasion he was tried as a spy and sentenced to be hanged, but was pardoned by the President through the intercession of General Harding, to whom he had always been true, and after the war he was sent to the Missouri Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money. After serving two years, he was pardoned by the Governor. Since then he has been living in Louisiana and Mississippi, working for Governor Alcorn in the latter State. Altogether, by his own story and the statements of others, he is or has been the most desperate villain, and but for the illegal manner in which he was brought here he would have been held. He attributes his arrest to some of Quantrell's men living in Louisiana, who, he says, were afraid he would expose them, and took this way of getting rid of him.

RAILROADS.

Marietta and Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—It is announced that the Marietta Railroad Company, in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, propose to unite and build a superb depot between Pearl and Second streets and Central avenue and South Street, in this city. The design is that the depot shall be one hundred and fifty feet front, by seven hundred feet deep. The work is to be carried out soon, if the right of way on Second street can be obtained.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, after a three days' session, to-day ratified the lease of that road to the Southern Security Company, of which Tom Scott is President, for ninety-nine years, by a vote of five to one.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 19.—In the House to-day bills were passed making it burglary to forcibly break into a railroad station house, cars or depots, in the night; also to admit as competent jurors persons who may have read newspaper accounts of criminal cases on which they proposed to sit as such jurors. A bill was introduced to create a lien in favor of makers and dealers in monuments and gravestones. After a long discussion the bill to increase the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court from three to four thousand dollars was defeated in both Houses.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 19.—A resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to investigate alleged frauds in the election of United States Senator Winter passed the House to-day without a dissenting vote.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 19.—Mr. Thomas resumed his argument in the Wharton trial this morning. He said there was no evidence to show that the prisoner offered Ketchum twenty six hundred dollars, and that there was no improbability that Mrs. Wharton had entrusted four thousand dollars in bonds to Ketchum without a receipt, as their previous relations justified confidence on her part. He said that it was not necessary that the defense should show the disposal of which Ketchum died, but only to rebut the evidence of the prosecution that Ketchum died by poison from tartar emetic; and this, he argued, they had done. Mr. Thomas concluded his argument at 1:30 P. M.

FOREIGN.

The French Ministry.

TAX ON RAW MATERIALS.

Explosion in Greenwich.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Columbus' Remains.

CANADA BOARD OF TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, January 18.—A terrible explosion occurred in the cartridge factory in Greenwich yesterday. The clothing of a large number of the girls took fire, and they rushed shrieking through the town into the surrounding marshes, in hopes of quenching the flames. The factory was totally destroyed.

A GLOOMY VIEW.

LONDON, January 19.—Horseman, M. P., in an address last night, took a gloomy view of the political prospect, and declared the present Government unfit to deal with English questions.

FRANCE.

THIERS THREATENING.

PARIS, January 19.—It is rumored that Thiers threatens to resign if the Assembly rejects the new tariff on raw material.

CONTRADICTION.

The report that the cession of the tobacco monopoly by private parties to secure the immediate payment of the war indemnity is contradicted.

PERSONAL.

The *American Register* says Minister Curtin has left St. Petersburg for Nice, to meet General Sherman.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Minister Washburne, J. Bancroft Davis, and other Americans connected with the Geneva Arbitrators, have taken offices in the Rue De La Paix, and will remain until the next meeting of the Tribunal.

AMERICAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The American Charitable Society in Paris is to be re-organized.

TAXING RAW MATERIALS.

PARIS, January 19.—In the National Assembly to-day the discussion was resumed upon the proposition to impose a tax on raw materials. The Assembly, by a vote of 376 against 287, adopted the resolution offered by Deputy Feray, providing that the Government shall only resort to taxation of raw materials when other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the nation. A committee of fifteen was appointed, who are in the meantime to make a thorough examination of the tax.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

There are rumors this evening of ministerial changes, in consequence of the vote of the Assembly. Ponyer Quertier, it is reported, will retire from the ministry of Finance, and will be succeeded by Casimer Perier, the present Minister of the Interior. Le Franc is mentioned as the successor of Perier.

QUESTIONABLE PUNISHMENT.

PARIS, January 19.—The principal of the college at Vitsy Le Francois, who was arrested by the Germans on account of a hostile demonstration by the students of the institution, has been condemned by a German court martial to three months' imprisonment. The circumstance causes much uneasiness here.

EXTRADITION.

The French Government has made formal demands on Austria for the extradition of Desseries, who was Gambetta's private secretary during the German war, and was subsequently connected with the Commune.

FALSE REPORT.

The report that the French Government is negotiating with foreign bankers to anticipate the payment of the war indemnity is pronounced false.

CANADA.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, January 19.—At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade to-day, the question of future relations with the United States came up. Hon. Young opened the discussion, advocating a *Zoll-Verein*, which was opposed.

Mr. Howland explained the position taken by the Dominion delegates at St. Louis. He said the feeling of the National Board was to give reciprocal trade only in their conditions, with the evident intention of *forcing Canada into annexation.*

Messrs. Lever and Hazard, the American delegates, contended that the commercial men of the United States did not want annexation.

Mr. Howland stated that a *Zoll-Verein* was the only suggestion of the St. Louis Board that would meet with strong opposition from lumber, coal and salt monopolies. Besides these, there were positive obstacles in its adoption; but the Americans were open to free commercial intercourse, and upon any fair terms would meet the Canadians half way.

Debate resulted on a resolution to appoint a delegation from the Dominion Board to meet the Executive Committee of the National Board at Washington as soon as practicable.

The second resolution, condemning the *Zoll-Verein*, but expressing cordial willingness to negotiate for the purpose of relieving the trade between the two countries from all restrictions, was offered. Both were unanimously passed.

Debate on the relations would not have taken place during the session of Parliament, but the board wished to give expression to an opinion on the subject of *Zoll-Verein* in the presence of American delegates.

WEST INDIES.

COLUMBUS CEMETERY.

HAVANA, January 19.—The new cemetery will receive the title of Columbus, and the remains of Columbus, which are now deposited in the cathedral, will be transferred at some future day to the new cemetery and placed inside of the grand monument to be erected to his memory.

U. S. MONITOR TERROR.

The new set of officers for the United States monitor Terror has arrived. The relief ship to take home the present officers failed to arrive. The Terror now has two sets of officers.

SPAIN.

PRINCE OF VERGAIA.

MADRID, January 19.—Espartero has reconsidered his refusal of the title of Prince of Vergaia, and has signified his acceptance of the honor offered him by the King.

NEW POLITICAL CLUB.

A new political club, to be composed only of Progressists, has been formed here, and already numbers four hundred members.

CINCINNATI.

Redistricting the City.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—The bill now pending in the Ohio Legislature providing for the distiricting of Cincinnati is creating considerable commotion here. The matter was debated by the Board of Councilmen to day, and a resolution was passed asking the Legislature to enact a law authorizing the judges of the Supreme Court to appoint five disinterested tax payers to redistrict the city by October this year, provided the same is not done by Council prior to this date.

THE latest story by Thurlow Weed describes how some New Yorkers raised a fund to defeat Fillmore in 1856, which was given to him for "judicious distribution." He placed ten thousand dollars in bank to the credit of his partner, to be drawn out on check. A few days afterwards the latter dropped dead in the street. The bank paid over the money in due process of law to the widow. A year or two passed and Mr. Fillmore met and married the widow—and the $10,000.

—The mysterious disappearance of Dr. Weigand, of Zanesville, O., leaving his hat, cane, etc., on the banks of the river, seems, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette* dispatches received last night, to have had light thrown upon it by the appearance of forged checks.

What to Do in Emergencies.

If a person falls in a fit, and begins to snore loudly, with very red face, it is apoplexy. Let him be seated so as to favor the blood going downwards, away from the head; apply cold cloths to the head, or cushions of equal quantities of snow or pounded ice and common salt. If the person is perfectly still, face pale, and there is no perceptible breathing, it is a fit of fainting. Do not touch him, except to loosen the clothing; then keep off five or ten feet distant, so as to allow the air to come in; make no noise, and there will very soon be a calm, quiet return to consciousness and life, for it is only a momentary cessation of the circulation of the blood to the head. But suppose there is a very violent action of the hands and feet, and all sorts of bodily contortions, it is epilepsy. Let the man contort until he is tired: you cannot hold him still, and your efforts only tend to aggravate the trouble and to exhaust the strength; all that ought to be done is to keep the unfortunate from hurting himself. There is no felt suffering, for as soon as he comes to he will tell you that he remembers nothing whatever of what has passed; appears to be the only calm and self possessed person in the whole crowd, and is apparently as perfectly well as before the occurrence. Dizziness often comes instantaneously, and

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109¼@109¾.

WE are indebted to Senator Graham for the Legislative Record, and other valuable documents.

WE direct attention to our Washington letter, published in another column. Its statement of the Syndicate negotiation is clear and convincing.

CALIFORNIA is rapidly taking place as a great wine growing country. During the past year the vintage amounted to 5,940,000 gallons of wine and 197,000 gallons of brandy, valued at about $2,500,000.

IF THE *Tribune's* stupid correspondent calls this plagiarism, let him and others of his captious kind make the most of it. Nast has too much sense to mind them.—*Commercial.*

We might infer that the *Commercial* people hav'nt.

LONDON has a number of restaurants where beggars can get their shirts washed while they are eating their dinner.—*Commercial.*

We suppose our cotemporary knows all about it. This "reform"-ation might be instituted here for its benefit.

TWEED has not yet dared to put in an appearance for his seat in the New York Legislature, and that body ask him officially what he is going to do about it. He is spirit broken and hankers after his little bed, and the people want to put him into it—that is the one at Sing Sing.

WE have not yet seen a copy of Senator Graham's libel law, recently introduced into the State Senate. We hope it will turn out as thorough, as some of our cotemporaries imagine it. If it does, Mr. Graham will deserve the thanks of every citizen in the State, and his bill will have our cordial endorsement.

THE Republicans of the IVth Pennsylvania Senatorial District have regularly nominated Henry W. Gray, Esq., for the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Connell. The district gave a Republican majority last October of 7,458, and notwithstanding that there will probably be a coalition formed between some weak Republicans and the Democrats to accomplish Mr. Gray's defeat, still he will easily secure a triumph.

THERE IS a possibility that Congress may yet reduce the ratio of representation, in which case Pennsylvania may secure three additional members of the House. As the matter now stands we are entitled to two new members, and the difficulty of re-arranging the districts may result in a law authorizing the election of the new members "at large." In that case Allegheny county would insist in 1 aming one of the candidates.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* sees fit to criticize an article of ours upon what it calls the Sixteenth amendment, by which it means the proposition to render foreign-born citizens eligible for the Presidency of the United States. Some months ago on the eve of a local election the *Post* came out advocating that doctrine in a manner that showed that it was fishing for the supporters of Carl Schurz, and considered *that* the most attractive bait. We know that a large number of the moderate minded and evenly balanced Germans, together with the German Republican newspapers regarded the proposition of such an amendment as unadvisable and unnecessary, but we must confess to a feeling of surprise when the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, a journal which we had many reasons to regard as German, (not German-American) in its nationality, red Republican in principles and a blind follower of Carl Schurz, came out in an article objecting to the *Post's* proposition. In fact we have yet to see any German paper that advocates the amendment. That the *Post* should resent any attack upon the proposition is not singular, as it regards it as a bantling of its own, just as it did the nomination of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, the credit of which really belonged to the Altoona *Sun* and was generally given to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Whence the *Post* drew its precious amendment idea we cannot tell, but that it was pure and unadulterated demagogueism is, we think, very evident; but, for fear that some proof would be necessary the *Post* generously gives it. It says:

"It was the Democratic party that relieved foreign-born citizens of the proscriptions placed upon them in times past, not for partisan effect, but because the Democratic party is founded upon the fullest idea of liberty. The Democratic party will maintain the rights and privileges of all classes of citizens in the future, as in the past, without stopping to ask whether these classes vote with it or not, but because the liberties of the many can only be secured by guarding the rights of the few, whenever they are proscribed as a class, and put under political disabilities."

Which is undoubtedly very pretty, indeed, but, coming as it does, in an article upon this amendment, the reader is forced to query, why, if the Democratic party deems it so very advisable, and so purely a "right and privilege," why did it not, during its long years of absolute power, amend, or even attempt to amend, the Constitution in this manner?

CLOTHING AND LABOR.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, imitating the example of its Chicago free-trade brother, the *Tribune*, revamps the long ago exploded clothing argument of the revenue reformers. Only yesterday a man related to us the important fact, that in Canada one could purchase clothing for half what it costs in this country, never stopping to think that that same person could *not* obtain *one half* as much for his labor there, as he could with us. What advantage is it to a mechanic, that he can purchase a barrel of flour for *five* dollars, when his labor brings him only *one dollar* per day? Had he not better do what thousands are doing almost every day—come over to a country where he will have to pay *eight* dollars for his flour, but where he can earn every day from *two*, to *two and a half* dollars.

One other point we wish to refer to, and ask particular attention of farmers there, to. All of these free-trade arguments are based on lower prices for grain, wool, and other products of agriculture. They say "we must have free-trade because it will cheapen flour, by making more farmers, and fewer consumers." Again, they argue, "with free-trade our clothing will be cheapened, consequent on the production of more *wool*, and less iron, steel and glass." Suppose we all turn farmers, what a glorious heap of grain we should raise; our barns would have to be enlarged, our number of tilled acres would amazingly increase—but to whom could we sell? Where would we find our markets? One free-trader told us that Europe would buy all of our surplus. Suppose they would, wouldn't they fix their own price, having no opposition, and finding us compelled to sell? And after all, they would expect us to stand the cost of transportation, as the standard purchasing price would depend upon the value of the article in the London market.

Suppose the price of wheat in London to be $1,00 per bushel, and the freight and charges say from Chicago or Cincinnati to that market to be $1,50 per bushel; can any Illinois or Ohio farmer, saying nothing about those further west, and therefore further from market, figure out a profit for himself. The price of course, in such a state of affairs, would be governed wholly by the markets of Europe, and the American farmer, although he *might* be able to purchase his jack knife, or his jacket, for a little less than now, he surely would get little or nothing for the labor of his hands. Nor does it follow that even jackets or jack-knives would be sold at less prices than now; for once close up the factories and mills of this country, and the European manufacturer, having no opposition, could charge what he pleased.

France has tried free trade, and is now adopting an almost prohibitory tariff, in order to keep her money at home, and her farmers and workmen employed. Australia finds that a protective tariff will give employment to her surplus population, and build up and develop her manufacturing resources. Canada, finally, begins to see the dawn of a brighter future, and clamors for a tariff, which will protect her from competition with the poorly paid labor of England, wherefrom many of her people have fled, and a policy which shall keep her young men at home.

The United States are fast draining her brain and muscles, because they can give them employment and good wages. What matters it to the people of Canada, that they can buy their clothing for less than we pay, when they can find no work to do, one-half of the time, and the other half they are compelled to accept poor-house prices for their labor? Will some of our free-trade cotemporaries tell us?

THE POPULAR TIDE.

Canute, one of the old Danish Kings of England, ordered his chair, on one occasion, to be set on the sea-shore while the tide was flowing. His attendants obeyed his order and the monarch took his seat surrounded by his courtiers. He then gave command to the ocean surges to retire. "Thou art under my dominion," said he, "the land upon which I sit is mine; I charge thee therefore to approach no farther, nor dare to wet the feet of thy Sovereign." The rolling waves were not as obedient as the royal retinue. They disregarded the mandate of the sovereign, and listened to it with scorn and derision. They continued to roll in upon the shore, and at length, in contempt of his authority and command, dashed over his royal feet.

There are tides in the political affairs of nations and in human events generally, as well as in the ocean, which no earthly power can resist, and no factional opposition can stem. The tide of popular feeling has set in strongly in favor of the re-election of President Grant. This the most violent opponents of his administration are forced to admit. The people, in overwhelming majority, are in favor of his re-election. They read and listen to arguments against his renomination, which are begotten of malice and envy, but they heed them not, because they know them to be false and without any foundation in truth, the empty utterances of disappointed politicians and statesmen, whom the President, out of pure patriotism and a desire to promote the best interests of the nation, will not permit to run the machinery of the Government, either in the interest of themselves or their immediate friends. Arguments, however ingeniously framed, are impotent against facts, and will be of no avail to roll back the popular tide that has fully set in, in favor of the election of General Grant for a second term. No matter what small factions—and very incoherent at that—may say, the people have the evidence patent before them, that the President is honest, upright, and patriotic. He rules with impartiality, and under his wise and sagacious management, the national debt and taxation are being steadily reduced. Even if there were nothing else upon which to rest his claims for a re-election, the reduction of debt and taxation is of itself sufficient to secure the suffrages of the great masses of the people. This is an argument which all understand. It needs not the ornamentation of an elaborated yet flimsy rhetoric to give it force. Every citizen who is able to read can see it for himself each month.

There are some Senators and others, who, under pretence of being pure and economical, would hold the President responsible for the manner in which every carter in the New York Custom House dumps his load, and every country postmaster stamps a letter, although the carter and post-master may have received their positions on the recommendation of the very men who cry out, "Corruption! mal-administration!" The methods resorted to by men who have stood high in public estimation on account of their acknowledged talents and ability to bring the administration into disrepute, are beneath the dignity of high-minded and honorable statesmen. So far, they have utterly failed in the accomplishment of their object. Nothing has as yet been developed in the strict investigations which have been made, that in the remotest way connects or identifies the President with any fraud or corruption that may have been perpetrated by subordinates. On the contrary, he has been vindicated at every step, and the charges preferred by his opponents are recoiling upon their own heads. Even the New York Evening *Post*, which has assumed an attitude of the most violent antagonism to President Grant, was forced a few days ago to admit, that he had been wrongfully charged with a participation in the frauds of the Custom House, but it had the manliness to say so. We commend the following extract, which we take from that journal, to the careful consideration of the calumniators of President Grant:

"The friends of the President are not the only persons who will be heartily glad to learn that there is not a word of evidence which tends to implicate Mr. Grant in any of the scandalous transactions with which he has been charged by partisan opponents in connection with the Custom House. * * * The evidence affords no excuse for assailing his personal integrity, and journals which have indulged their temper in aspersions of this kind would act wisely to retract them at once."

The people are all right, we may say they are determined, on the subject of re-election. How absurd and puny, then, must the efforts of a few Senators, Representatives and journalists be to beat back the tide of popular feeling. They say, virtually, to the people, "go back, you must not re-elect the man of your choice, for we are opposed to him." Like the Danish King, they have seated themselves in their chairs—editorial and legislative—and, surrounded by a few fawning sycophants, imperiously command every advancing wave of the popular flow tide on which the President is being borne in triumph, "retire, approach no further, nor dare to wet the feet of your sovereigns and superiors." But their mandates are unheeded by the people, and they will find as old Knut did, although their motions and designs are not so laudable as his were, that tides are stubborn and irresistible things, and that those of popular feeling and determination can no more be driven back, than the surges of the mighty ocean. Their efforts will be as barren of results as the baying of dogs at the moon, or the discharge of arrows at the sun. The tide is too strong, and they cannot, with all their chicanery, prevent it from flowing. They will find that they cannot subject to their mandates the determined and resolute will of the people.

ONE Southern paper wants the 19th of January and the 22d of February to be observed as a National holidays, the birth days of the nation's greatest. The 19th of January is the birth day of the rebel chieftain, R. E. Lee.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The frank utterances of Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of Messiah church, New York city, in which he acknowledged his belief in Christ, and dissents from the views of Unitarians on the atonement—so much commended in evangelical circles—has provoked severe strictures against his course in Unitarian papers, and secular journals sympathizing with that form of doctrine. Chief among the secular journals is the New York *Tribune*, whose editor, we believe, is a member of the Unitarian body, which criticises Mr. Hepworth's sermon in some particulars with much severity. This it had a right to do, but when the *Tribune* undertakes to make severe charges involving the integrity of large and influential Protestant denominations, it either betrays its ignorance, or should make good its charges, for mere assertions are not arguments. The *Christian Intelligencer* devotes considerable space to answering the assertions of the *Tribune*, especially the charge that the churches have been dragooned into charitable efforts by outside influences, and benefactors, who discarded the help of churches. It claims, and with a show of reason beyond criticism that there is not a single unendowed charity in America to-day worthy of the name, that would not die in a year if the direct and elaborate concurrences of churches should fall it. The *Intelligencer*, in closing its review of the *Tribune* says: "Will those who indulge in this style of writing about the churches consider that so much superciliousness and unfairness betrays the spirit with which they write."

It is announced by a cotemporary, that the *Methodist Recorder*, now published in this city, discards "Revs" and "D. Ds." and advocates equal rights among ministers and laymen. Which Protestant denomination ignores the rights of the latter? We presume ministerial editors will place their titles at the head of their papers, and clergymen authors will insert the same on the title pages of their publications, and ministers generally, will avail themselves of common usage, though an occasional preacher of the Gospel may repudiate the prefixes to their names. Ministers ought, perhaps, "to magnify their office," &c.

Suit in equity has been begun in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to expel Rev. Dr. McAuley and his large congregation, of the Reformed Church (N. S.) from possession of the Fifth church in Philadelphia, and give the same to some thirty "adherents of General Synod."

An elaborate editorial appears in the Pittsburgh Christian *Advocate*, entitled, "Our Church Papers," to show the superiority and efficiency of official papers over the independent ones—in that Church—are more than established by individuals without authority by the General Conference. It is shown, first, that the circulation of Church journals is much greater and therefore exert more potency on the people; and second, that this makes official journalism an able exponent of the wants of the church and third, it is claimed the official press is more impartial, giving both sides of disputed questions, while independent papers are usually published in the interest of certain one-sided views of questions agitating the Church.

At a recent missionary collection in the Seventh Methodist Episcopal church, New York, Mr. Isaac Shauman, a member of that church, unasked, wrote a certified check for ten thousand dollars. This gentleman built a church in Columbia county, some years ago, and deeded it to a board of trustees of the M. E. Church.

An infidel of Chicago writes to the *Indicator* "I own five houses, and not one was burnt. So you perceive that my dwellings were more favored than the churches, most seventy of which went up (*a la* Elijah,) or down, by fire." This looks bad for Christianity, according to this *wise* man, others think differently, and without straining a point either.

The *Tablet*, an able Catholic journal, in a survey of the prospects of the Holy See, takes comfort, dark as the picture may be in the estimation of some Catholic papers, that never since the faith Christians were Catholics everywhere more truly Catholic, more fervent in their faith, more steadfast in their devotion to the Holy See, more submissive to the Vicar of Christ, more strongly influenced by religious motives.

The *Christian Union*, referring to the changes gradually going on among the Jews, in regard to certain forms of services, refers to the Thirty-fourth street synagogue, New York city, especially. Three years ago some of the members urged an abridgement of the ritual service, finally portions were omitted. The next change proposed was the introduction of women singers, which was sternly opposed, but culminated in a vote of fifty to twenty-eight in favor of the innovation. Now the question is agitated, relative to the introduction of an organ in the Synagogue, and it is predicted that this will be accomplished ere long, and be followed by the introduction of the vernacular and a Sunday Sabbath.

The venerable Rev. Henry Boehm, living on Staten Island, near New York city, in June next, will be ninety-seven years old, and has been an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church *seventy two years.*

For sometime the orthodox Quakers have been approximating to the fervor and zeal of other churches in their meetings for the conversion of souls. The *Friend's Review* rather chides the enthusiasm manifested by the zealous Quakers, and counsels a quiet spirit.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently spoke in the severest terms of the practice of young men indulging in the use of tobacco. He thinks the use of tobacco does not make a man a monster; it only makes him selfish in respect to the comfort of people around him.

The Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city and vicinity, will meet at South Common M. E. church, Allegheny city, Saturday evening, February 10th, and special religious services will be held throughout the Sabbath. Preaching in the morning by Dr. John Tonner, of Canton, Ohio, in the afternoon most likely, an experience meeting and the administration of the Lord's Supper, and at night, brief addresses will be delivered by several local ministers. It is expected that some local preachers from a distance will be present and participate in the exercises.

St. Paul and Bayfield--New Road to Lake Superior.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. PAUL, January 13, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I enclose with this a paper showing the justice of a renewal of the St. Croix land grant to the railroad pointing to Lake Superior. This is the same road and grant that afforded Proctor Knott the opportunity to become famous as the national wit. Our business interests as a city give us a great desire to see the grant renewed. As you are familiar with the geography of the upper country the accompanying map will be understood at a glance. You will at once notice that the whole wheat growing region south of Brainerd—some one hundred and sixty miles north of St. Paul—is at the mercy of the road now built to Duluth, so far as our connection with Lake Superior is concerned, and upon a cheap transit to that lake depends in the greatest measure the wealth of Minnesota, Iowa and Northern Wisconsin.

Our experience last season enables us to declare that we can lay goods down at the end of Lake Superior as cheaply as at Chicago and Milwaukee, and the more competion from the lake to the interior, the less will be the freight tariffs. The road from Hudson to Bayfield runs forty miles north of Hudson, through as good a farming country as we have—then entering upon the dense pine and hard wood forests in their virgin growth—it brings to market a wealth which otherwise must remain wholly unavailable. Reaching the harbor at Bayfield we have one that will float the navies of the world through the wildest storm with safety and incomparably superior to that of Duluth. The harbor is completely landlocked by the Apostle Islands and from personal knowledge I can assert that it is beyond comparison. Up here the rivalry between Duluth and Bayfield is so great that the comparison of the harbors is at once a favorite resort by the Bayfield people, as Duluth is made by artificial means and very poor at that.

The road from Bayfield to St. Paul is twenty miles farther than that from Duluth, and is eighty miles farther east on Lake Superior. As an earnest of how our people regard this connection, and how vital we esteem it to our city, I can only state that a company of St. Paul gentlemen, with one or two from Hudson, have already built and have now in operation twenty miles of the road with the cars running on it, from Hudson to Richmond. This has been constructed to show that with the grant renewed the work will be pushed vigorously and no delay will ensue. I can pledge, from my knowledge of the men seeking the grant, a finished road within a year or two after the confirmation of the grant. The company ask a only a renewal of a grant—once made, and from a train of circumstances allowed to lapse—and in this respect it should not encounter the opposition of those opposed to land grants generally. Now I suppose you will enquire: why all this to you? Well, this: If consistent, let the old Pittsburgh GAZETTE give us a lifting hand. BLAKE.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

THE Baltimore *American* says: We have before us a copy of the *Caucasian*, published at Lexington, Missouri, to the editor of which Mr. Greeley addressed his recent letter on the Presidency. The character of this journal will greatly surprise the friends of the veteran philosopher. It is published in the interior of Missouri, and claims to be the representative of the true Democracy, rivalling the *La Crosse Democrat* in all its distinctive features. The mottoes of its head read, "State Sovereignty! White Supremacy! and Repudiation! This is Liberty!" Its platform is further printed in black letters as a standing advertisement: "The Constitution of 1860 and the Rights of the States! This is a White Man's Government, made by White Men, for White Men and their Posterity Forever! Down with the Fifteenth Bedamnedment! Total Repudiation of the Monstrous Yankee War Debt!—that Accursed, Unconstitutional Burden, accumulated by an Unconstitutional Mob styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an Unconstitutional Crusade for the Accomplishment of an Unconstitutional and Horrid Purpose!" The editorial articles of the *Caucasian* have a fierce character, and are no doubt intended to make people's hair stand on end. It calls the President "beast, bird, vegetable and mineral," and writes his name "Mister Hiram S. grant." Don Quixote and his windmills seem to have risen again.

THE United States Navy is composed of 178 vessels, nominally mounting 1426 guns, of these, thirty-six vessels, with an aggregate of 398 guns, are on foreign stations or cruising; eight carrying 103 guns, are used as school and practice ships; seven with 90 guns, are used as receiving ships, and one of ten guns is occupied as marine barracks at Pensacola, Fla. Seventeen unarmed vessels are stationed at various navy yards, and 26 vessels, with 206 guns, are repairing. One vessel of 8 guns is in winter quarters on Lake Erie. The remaining 82 vessels are not in use, four of 61 guns being out of commission; 1d of 130 guns being in ordinary; 49 of 294 guns being laid up; 13 of 193 guns being unfinished; one of 23 guns being sunk, and one being condemned. There are 1424 commissioned officers and 188 warrant officers on the active list. The commissioned officers are employed as follows:—On duty at sea, 687; on duty ashore, 484; waiting orders and unemployed, 202; on leave of absence 25, and on sick leave, 26. The principal officers consist of one admiral, one vice admiral, twelve rear admirals, twenty five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, and one hundred and sixty-four lieutenants. There are fifteen medical directors, with the relative rank of captain, fifteen medical inspectors, with the rank of commander, fifty surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander, thirty passed assistant surgeons and forty-six assistant surgeons. There are thirteen pay directors, thirteen pay inspectors, fifty paymasters and sixty-seven assistant paymasters. There are sixty chief engineers, ninety-nine first-assistant engineers, and seventy second-assistant engineers.

THE cable announces what the previously published facts led one to expect, that the Rev. J. S. Watson, of Chatham, England, has been convicted of the murder of his wife. This is certainly one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime. Mr. Watson, a clergyman of the Church of England, is also an accomplished scholar. He translated some of the volumes of Bohn's well known series, and is the author of several original works, some of which were waiting the action of the publishers at the time of his arrest. He had passed his sixtieth year, and was passing a quiet Sunday evening with his wife, when some provocation from her, fancied or real, aroused his temper and he beat her to death with the poker, or some other improvised weapon. He next locked up the body in a small ante room telling, the servant, who had gone out, on her return, that his wife had left town on the evening train. Apparently finding it impossible to dispose of the corpse, he resolved on suicide. He left a note to his physician, confessing his crime and then took prussic acid, in too diluted a form, however, to produce death. His arrest soon followed and a court has found him guilty of murder. If he had lived in New York, or in most American cities, ingenuity of counsel would have cleared him on the ground of "emotional insanity," "moral irresponsibility," or similar affections; but in England hanging is not played out," and it is highly probable that the wretched man will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. His fall is a sad proof of the fact that mere intellectual culture is not a cure for brutal passions and lack of self-control.

THE *Independent* says: Colonel Higginson is quoted as endorsing, at the last meeting of the Radical Club, a remark made by the late Col. Shaw, "that he felt more respect for a man who drank to excess than for one who kept himself from drinking by signing a pledge." With all respect to the memory of the author of this sentiment, and to the opinions of its god-father, with whom our agreements on social questions are more emphatic than our differences, we beg leave most cordially to dissent from their maxim. If it is right for a man to refrain from making a beast of himself, it is right for a man to take all necessary precautions against beastliness. There are men whose moral stamina has become so weakened that they cannot resist temptation. It is lawful for them not only to pray, "Lead us not into temptation," but to take pledges of their own honor that they will not go near it. It is a pitiful condition to be in, no doubt; but when a man has fallen into it total abstinence is the only way for him. And if total abstinence is right, it is right to promise total abstinence. Is it wrong for a man to bind himself to do right? There is such a thing as making provision against the flesh, so as not to fulfill the lusts thereof, and there may be cases in which such a provision indicates the highest virtue, if not the strongest character.

THE Chicago *Journal* says: The free traders insist upon assuming that imposts necessarily increase the cost of the article upon which the duty is levied. There are many cases in which it has been just the other way. The duties on salt, iron and coal, which were under special consideration yesterday, have raised a vast deal of hostility, yet facts show that under free trade those articles were higher than they are to-day. There is underlying this and kindred facts the great truth that the increased domestic supply of a staple must be our reliance for any permanent reduction in prices. This grand principle is understood as well by British free traders as by our own protectionists, and when occasion offers they do not hesitate to fall back upon it. Accordingly, the London *Economist*, a free trade journal of high rank, a few years ago based its opposition to some of the items of the treaty negotiated with China, which provided for an increase of duty on opium, on the ground that it would "stimulate the production of opium in China, and would oblige the English opium growers in India to meet the increased domestic supply in China by a reduction in price corresponding with the increase of duty."

THE New Orleans *Republican* of the 13th inst., says: The Associated Press dispatches yesterday morning contained cold comfort for the disorderly persons who are clamoring for martial law.

In the first place we learn that it is very doubtful whether the President will fall into the trap set for him by the Democracy at all. And again, it is clearly declared that, even in case we have a proclamation of martial law, there will be no interference with the executive, legislative, or judiciary departments of the State. But the troops will be used in lieu of the militia and police to preserve order. Now, as peace and good citizenship are all the Republican party is striving for, while the Custom House Democratic coalition is intent on stirring up strife, it is evident that martial law will favor those who do not ask it rather than those who are blindly demanding it. We contend that the State government erected in this State by the Republican party, is amply able to protect the intersts of the citizens, and maintain itself against the treasonable designs of the insurgents. They have such a wholesome fear of its power that their hostility is wisely confined to words. No overt act to overthrow the government has been made, nor is any likely to be attempted. The seceding members of the House have attempted to inflict petty annoyances upon some of the members of General Assembly. One of these attempts resulted in a tragedy, for which those engaged will be required to answer in the Criminal Court. But there is certainly no excitement except in the office of the *Citizens' Guard* newspaper, and even there it is a groundless fear.

WE take the following from the Philadelphia *Press*: For more than half a century Pennsylvania has stood the guardian of the diversified industries of the country, and never before did greater responsibility rest upon her shoulders than at this hour. Let her press and her people, of one accord, unite in denouncing and in resolving to defeat the proposed surrender of the Finance Committee of the Senate to the agents of the British manufacturers now assembled in Washington. This is the time, once and forever, to crush out these insidious enemies of our prosperous country, and to teach the whole world that we mean to manage our affairs in our own way, and without foreign interference. One blow to-day will save the necessity of a score a month or a thousand a year hence. We must and we can avert the ruin which these men have in store for us, for ruin they certainly mean, as nothing short of the utter prostration of our industries will satisfy them, if by the aid of the Senate Committee they now win. This will be merely an entering wedge, and a victory which will spur them on to renewed exertions. Let not a moment be lost, but let the State be roused from her eastern to her western, from her northern to her southern border, and all will yet be well!

THE MAGNOLIA.

The gradual shades of the twilight fall,
And the scents of flowers, after the heat,
Come freshly over the garden wall;
But one rich odor transcends them all,
Strong and subtle, and sweet, oh, sweet!

A wonderful fragrance, deep and rare,
The breath of the great magnolia flower,
That, after the long day's din and glare,
Comes softly forth, like a silent prayer,
To bless and sweeten the grateful hour.

At morn to the Sun's enamored rays
It opens its bosom's snowy prime;
Pride of the sultry summer days,
It gives its beauty to all who gaze,
But keeps its breath for the twilight time.

Queen of the South and love of the Sun!
Happy indeed must the sleeper be
Who finds his rest, when at last 'tis won,
And the dew hangs heavy, and day is done,
Under the broad magnolia tree!

For when the valleys grow dim with night,
And the skies relent from their noonday heat,
Its long leaves shine in the level light,
And its wide rich blossoms of luminous white
Slowly close, with a gush of sweet.

I see it, glittering in moonlit air,
With blossoms like white translucent bowls
Of alabaster, all creamy fair,
Filled with a fragrance strange and rare
As a waft from the land of happy souls.

Oh, gentle airs, which so softly blow,
Waving your beauty loverwise,
Tell me, if haply ye may know,
Is this life the lovely trees which grow
By the silver streams of Paradise?

For if Nature holds in her garden wide
One thing so perfect and wholly fair,
That when we cross to the other side,
Where the green fields smile and the clear waves glide,
We may find it, grown immortal, there—

Safe from winter and storm and blight,
Green and deathless—it seems to me
It is this fair dweller in warmth and light,
With its glossy leaves and its blossoms white,
The beautiful, brave magnolia tree!
—*Elizabeth Akers Allen, in February Galaxy.*

HOME AND HEALTH.

When disease of any kind invades the family circle it brings unhappiness and pain.

In the words home and health are embodied sentiments of the highest concern to all who wish the greatest degree of enjoyment which this world affords. We have seen many a pale and sickly girl fading away as the frost melts before the kiss of the sunbeam; the pallor indicative of waning health may be seen spreading a touch of decay over her once beaming face; now comes the cough, the wasting of flesh, the tremulous walks, the sunken eye, the expectoration of blood or matter which point out that the lungs are falling in their office. Now is the time to take a remedy, such an one as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which will not only improve the blood and add to its plastic power but will act the lymphatic and eliminating organs to remove from the system the lurking poisons which taint and vitiate the blood. It is all right to wrap up in flannels and protect the feet with shoes impervious to the wet and slush of winter; but when the cough comes, the fevered glow of the face, the quickened movement of the heart, you may well know that something more is needed to preserve the animal organism from wreck and ultimate ruin. It is useless to cry out when all the avenues of life have been forced, and when function after function has surrendered to the enemy. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is the remedy that will cure Consumption as well as remove that cachectic state of the system upon which it depends. Send for pamphlet. Sold at $1.50 per bottle, or four for $5. Lung examinations every day except Sunday and Tuesday, at 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER.
CONGRESS WATER.

Twenty-five Cases direct from the Springs, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THROW IN REINFORCEMENTS.

The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires who or some stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs; but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the life principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistent power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand arbiter of health.* It is the garrison of the human [illegible] and when it wanes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words on such an emergency occurs, commence a [illegible] Hostetters

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
ja13
United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
ja13
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Clocks and Fancy Goods,
REDUCED IN PRICE.
Persons desiring anything in the above goods will do well to give us a call, as we have made a considerable reduction in prices.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.
ja13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Striped and Plaid Hemp Carpets,
VERY CHEAP.
At 81 25, White Bed Quilts, extra large size.
At 25c., 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper.
At 14c. New Styles Plaid Ginghams, an extra bargain.
At 6¼c., Lilac Prints, Fast Colors.
At 6¼c., Light and Dark Prints, short ends, fast colors.
At 8½c., Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Prints, fast colors.
At 10c., all the best Prints, new styles.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a superior bargain.
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ALL WIDTHS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
THE PLACE FOR
Gentlemen.
LET EVERY ONE READ!
When you want to complete your toilet, visit the
Gents' Furnishing Department
OF
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
AT
New Retail Stores,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
We have just opened a large and complete assortment of
Morrison's Star Shirts,
In every grade, with single and 1¼ inch plait, open back for Spiral Studs. Open front, with Buttons or Spiral Studs.
We have also all the Latest Styles of
NECK WEAR.
Linen Collars, all shapes.
Linen Cuffs.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Opera and Party Kids, at $1.50 per pair.
UNDERWEAR
In all grades and sizes, in White, Clouded, Scarlet and Shetland.
SUSPENDERS.
Half Hose, in Scarlet, White, Shetland, Cashmere.
Merino and British Cotton Half Hose of all qualities.
Handkerchiefs
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen shirt Fronts and Wristbands.
Negligee Shirts,
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Traveling Satchels and Railroad Bags.
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, all sizes.
☞ Open on Saturday Evening till 8½ o'clock.
Please Remember the Place,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
ja17

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN,
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, H. BECKER.
A New Establishment,
WECKESSER,
SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30. at
21 Smithfield Street.
nov25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE
IS OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
Shawls and Dress Goods.
Long and Square
Broche Shawls,
Long and Square
Black Thibet Shawls,
Striped and Plaid
WOOLEN SHAWLS
Black Silks,
Black Silks,
Plain Colored Silks,
At 69c., Japanese Silks,
Plain and Corded Silk Poplins,
Silk Epinglines—all colors,
Black Velour Reps,
Black Alpacas,
Black Alpacas.
A COMPLETE STOCK AT
The Lowest Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
New Establishment.
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBELIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Church and School Committees, and the trade in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
Marbleized Slate Mantles,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oils or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas of smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent of fuel.
THE NEW CONE FURNACE,
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability will commend itself to all who examine it. It will heat a room building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. THE BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street,
de21:h29-TTHSS PITTSBURGH, PA.
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9:s4
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WH

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons, BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no22:ff9

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 19, 1872. }

There is a favorable change in the money market. During the present week the local demand for loans has been comparatively light, and good borrowers begin to wear smiling faces. The banks and larger discount have, it is true, a full supply of discount offering, but the pressure for loans has largely abated since the first of the month.

The local stock market is without any features of special interest. Bank stocks are firmly held, and, in the main, prices are too high for profitable buying.

There has been some enquiry for Colorado Oil Stock at $22@22,50 ex-dividend—and we learn of a lot of 100 shares offered for sale at $23. It is not yet known what the new well at Parkers Landing is going to do, and until that is fully tested there will not be much movement in the stock either way.

We notice sales of Dalzell Oil Stock in the Philadelphia market at 25 cts per share.

We clip the following from the *Financial Record* of New York, a financial paper reporting of the present aspect of things on Wall street:

"Scarcely breathing time was given to the shorts after Monday, if the Stock market is to be watched narrators upon that side of speculation exist: but these few minutes offered a slight consolation, perhaps, for the weak points of the market, which is its lack of strong support outside of the street rings. Except in one or two of the railways, there was temporarily a pause in the movements, indicating an extraordinary dullness, considering the lively operations some days before. This was evidently observed by the shrewd manipulators of the market, and measures were speedily taken to restore life and activity. It is not the plan of campaign, we fancy, to permit the speculation to halt, but to urge it forward—to keep the ball rolling, and to throw a pick upon it, if necessary, to fill the sails of the ship freighted with all the rich ventures of the stock list. Yesterday the market was strong from the start, and the transactions of the forenoon carried up Northwestern, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, Illinois Central, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail from ½ to 1 per cent., and imparted a firmer tone to the whole list. Northwestern preferred, by the way, has long been one often named are treading closely upon its heels in the movement towards higher prices. The strength of the market is something extraordinary in the annals of stock speculation; for although we have had a rise of from 15 to 20 per cent. since the Chicago fire, with scarcely a set back down on the way, there seems to be now as little prospect of reaction as ever. The buoyancy which it exhibits would appear rather to be tested in that way, that prices are too high, but if they operate at all, they would buy on the decline as they have done on the rise. No powerfully does the popular movement influence the judgment and actions of all who come within the circle of its influence. This moves the Stock market, and thus the tidal wave of speculation carries everything before it, making no more account of the slight opposition offered than as if they were barriers of sand. At 2 o'clock Wabash had advanced to 73¾, Northwestern to 74¾, Western Union to 75¾, and Union Pacific to 22¾, and the whole market seemed to have a balloon-like buoyancy, perfectly astonishing to the conservative old fogies of the street."

Robinson Bros., No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110	110
" 1864	110¾	110
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112	112
" 1868	112¾	112
10-40s	110	110¼
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	109½	109½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	98¾
Do Scrip	94	94
Erie	24¾	25¾
Reading	114¾	114
Lake Shore	93¾	93
Do Scrip	90¾	90¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N W	74¾	74¾
Do. Preferred	93¾	93¾
St. Paul, Common	58¾	57¾
Do. Preferred	82	82
Wabash	73¾	74¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Ohio & Mississippi	49	49
Pacific Mail	58¾	58¾
West. Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Adams Express	91¾	92
U. S. Express	63¾	62¾
Wells, Fargo	58	59

—Messrs. Gilbough, Lamb & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	90¾	90¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57
Camden & Amboy	128¾	128
Lehigh Navigation	90¼	90¼
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	45¾	46
Central Transportation	40	40
Empire Transportation	55	55
Pittsburgh & Erie	73	73
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	92	92
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	61
Phila. & Erie	25¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17	17

‖—The *Ledger* has not said much lately on the question of a resumption of specie payments, for the reason that the tenor of the public mind has not seemed to demand resumption with that urgency and persistence likely to effect a result so desirable. If a law so objectionable as that of the Income Tax cannot be removed with all the opposition that is concentrated against it, there seems to be little immediate prospect of a resumption of specie payments. There are plenty of projects started, however, for effecting it. Hon. Hiemal Clark has introduced a bill in Congress providing for specie payments, as he believes, without contraction of the currency. It will be left to the President, at any time he shall deem expedient during the present year, to redeem, after thirty days' notice, the legal-tender notes in coin at par at the Sub-Treasury at New York, or other appointed places. National banks are also required to redeem their notes at par in New York, those outside of the city appointing banks in the city or agents for the purpose. National banks are required to hold the amount of reserved funds prescribed by the present law, in addition to the coin on hand, until the first of September, 1873. The fourth section of the bill authorizes a bank of redemption at New York, in which National banks may hold stock to the amount of one per cent. of their capital. The fifth exempts from taxation the average amount of deposits kept by National banks, for the purpose of redemption, and the sixth requires the Secretary of the Treasury to keep one hundred millions of coin on hand, provided that he may use the proceeds of the sales of bonds in redemption of other outstanding bonds. Duties on imports will continue to be paid in coin. The bill goes to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and is believed to meet the views of Mr. Hooper, the Chairman. It has been the subject of much discussion, opinions differing very widely as to its merits, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that the scheme is impracticable. No one looks for specie payments by legislation, and but few of our bankers or merchants are impatient or likely to be exercised on the subject in any way. It may be a fact to be lamented, but it is certainly true that the country at large is equally indifferent.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—The failure of the well known house of William H. Wanser, of West Washington Market, has been announced. Mr. Wanser has made a general assignment to Sargent B. Bigley and Nathaniel Niles, who have called a meeting of the creditors, to be held at the office of Nathaniel Niles, attorney-at-law, 18 Nassau street, on Saturday, at one o'clock, p. m. This failure has not caused very much surprise in the trade, as it had been expected. Mr. Wanser has been familiarly known as the "king of the peach trade," consequent upon his endeavors to control the market for the past two seasons, and in which he has partially been successful, so far as handling the largest quantity was concerned, but it is said he has sustained very heavy losses in his extensive operations in this fruit. The late failure of Messrs. E. C. Schanck & Co. has been given as an influence hurrying his misfortune, N. Y. *Bulletin.*

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109½	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65 110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67 112
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68 112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	Currency 6s 115¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cy. Pacifics

NEW YORK, January 19, 1872.

Gold was strong at 109¾@109¾. Loans were from flat to ⅛ for carrying. Clearances $17,500,000. Governments were quiet and firm. Stocks opened strong, but declined suddenly on the report of the failure of a savings bank. The pressure was very severe, but at no time did it seem to be no object whatever so long as the stocks were sold. In the tumble Erie and Union Pacific each went off 2 per cent., while the decline on the balance of the list was ¾ to 1¾ per cent; the dealings in Union Pacific and Erie were enormous. Later in the day the impression gained around that the whole affair was merely a scoop, and the market at the close assumed a firmer tone and there was a reaction of ¼ per cent from the lowest prices of the afternoon; Pacific Mail sold up to 59¾, but closed at 58¾. Money was easy, closing at 4 on call. State bonds closed steady.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupon 6s, 1881, 115¾; 5-20s '62, 110¾; do'64, 110½; do '65, 111¾; new '65, 110¾; do '67, 112; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 115½.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 68¾; do new, 66¾; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 53¾; North Carolina, old, 35; do new, 34.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 75¾; Quicksilver 27¾; Adams Express 92; Wells, Fargo & Co., 59; Canton Co., 40; American Union 60¾; United States 62¾; Pacific Mail 58¾; New York Central 97¾; Scrip 94¾; Erie 24¾; preferred 46; Reading 114¾; Michigan Central 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92¾; Rock Island 111¾; Northwestern 73¾; preferred 93; Fort Wayne 93¾; Illinois Central 118; Chicago & Rock Island 111¾; New Jersey Central 112; St. Paul 57¾; preferred 82¾; Wabash 73¾; preferred 86; Fort Wayne 93¾; Terre Haute 23; preferred 56; Chicago & Alton 120¾; preferred 122; Ohio & Mississippi 48¾; C. C. & C. 89¾; Burlington & Quincy 118; Lake Shore 91¾; Panama 140; Illinois Central 122; Union Pacific 35¾; Central Pacific Bonds 102¾; Union 93¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 19, 1872. }

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 3; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

CHEESE—BUTTER—Very dull; 50@55 per gal-lon for common to fair, and 60@65 for prime to choice.

APPLES—Market is quiet and the supply is somewhat in excess of the demand, but prices, particularly for good stock, are fully maintained. We continue to quote at $3.00 @3.50 for fair to medium, and $4.00@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, and, with a heavy stock and only an ordinary demand, prices are weak and drooping. We reduce our quotations to 20@22 for prime to choice roll. Low grade butter seems to be unsalable at any prices.

BROOM CORN—Continues very dull, but, as most of the factories have been put out of the market for some time, an improved demand is hoped for, though no advance in prices can reasonably be expected. We continue to quote nominally at 7@10 cts, as to quality.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged; small sales at $2,00@2,50 per bushel, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull and cannot be quoted at 4 cts per lb.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CIDER—Is very quiet and the season is about closed. We now quote, unchanged, $6@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CHEESE—The demand is reported rather better, but there is no change to make in quotations; 13@15½ for Goshen, 14@14.6 for Factory, and 13@13½ for Dairy.

CABBAGE ON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; standard brands, in car load lots, 21 cts—usual advance on small lots.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5½@6 cts per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull, and as the outlook for the future is not very encouraging, holders generally are anxious to realize. Prices, however, are without quotable change; 9@10 for prime halves; 8@8½ for mixed; 6½@7 for quarters, and 15@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 14@15. Apples—6½@7¾ for common to fair, and 8@8½ for prime to choice.

EGGS—Continue quiet, but, as the arrivals are light and the demand fair, the market is maintained; we continue to quote fresh at 35 @36, and pickeled at 25@30.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quotéd at 70@ 73 to the trade and 75@82 in small lots. Mixed stocks 46@60 cts, as to quality and dull.

FRUIT—Is quiet and prices nominally quiet and unchanged, but the feeling prevails to some extent that there is likely to be an advance soon, and this is based on the fact that wheat is higher in the west, and that the weather recently has been unfavorable for the coming crop. Our agent at a Milwaukee house, who was in town to-day, ventured the prediction that there would be an advance of 50 cts per bbl within the next six weeks, though, at the same time, he was anxious to sell. It strikes us, however, if he was so confident that there would be such a rise, he would not be so anxious to sell. It strikes us that he would not be here soliciting orders, and, besides, goods are always about to go up with these sanguine fellows scouring the country hunting customers. There is no change whatever in prices and we continue to quote at $2,00@2,25 for fair to good spring extras; $7.75 for choice Minnesotas, and $7,25@7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in Wheat and devoid of any new features, worthy of notice; red is still quoted at $1.30@ 1.35; amber, $1.35; and white, $1.35@1.55—as we have repeatedly noted, there is less inquiry for the latter than the former. Outside of arrivals, with continued light receipts prices are firm and tending upward; we now quote at 47@48, with one sale reported at 48; good spring extras; $7.75 for choice Minnesotas, and $7,25@7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

CORN—There is very little movement in Wheat and devoid of any new features, worthy of notice; red is still quoted at $1.30@ 1.35; amber, $1.35; and white, $1.35@1.55—as we have repeatedly noted, there is less inquiry for the latter than the former. Outside of arrivals, with continued light receipts prices are firm and tending upward; we now quote at 47@48, with one sale reported at 48; good spring extras; $7.75 for choice Minnesotas, and $7,25@7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

OATS—Are quiet and unchanged. Sales at 42½; R. 42¾; E. 42¾; C. Yellow, 42¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—Fair, 10; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26. Prime, 25. Good, 24 Fair, 23@23¾. Mocha, 35. Roasted Coffee, pure, 27. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 27. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 65. Durant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 75. Brune's, 65; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—The market continues dull and the lack of that the holders are anxious to-day are favorable for an early resumption of navigation, is not without its effect. If navigation is resumed again, an improvement can be expected; if not, present prices at least will be sustained, perhaps an advance established—all depends on the weather and river. We continue to quote at $30@35 per ton, as to quality.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted at 85 cts to the trade, and 80@90 in a jobbing way.

LARD—Pepperpure white, 2,000@2,25 per bbl; Cleveland $2,25; Eastern, $1,75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $20@23 per ton for Bran; $25@26 for Seconds; $26@30 for Middlings, and 40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; small sales at $2,00@2,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Market continues very slow and not withstanding the stock is not large, it is in excess of the demand. We continue to quote at 70@80 cts per bushel, for small lots in store as to quality.

POULTRY—Continues dull and the soft weather is not without its effect—holders are all anxious to close out. We quote Chickens, 11½@12½; Turkeys, 12@15; Ducks, 12@14, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7½; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed, 8¾; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 13. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $14.25@15.00. Ham sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs and buckets, 10@11.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—1@1¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues very quiet, but an early improvement in the demand is anticipated; we continue to quote nominally at $6@6.50. Timothy Seed, $3@3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 19, 1872. }

There is little or nothing doing in petroleum here and the market is so exceedingly dull and devoid of interest as to be scarcely worthy of notice. Crude is dull and nominally unchanged.

Refined—January quoted at 22¾@23¾; February, 22¾@23¾; March, 23.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Woodwell O W account H McKelvy	296
Aladdin O W account J Clark	162
Cochran's Siding account Parker, T & Co	462
Cochran's Siding account H McKelvy	624
Excelsior O W account H S Duncan	72
Member, T & Co account J K Barbour	234
Sterling O W, account H S Duncan	444
Crystal O W, account J Bushnell	74
Wilson O W, account H McKelvy	456
Cosmos O W, account H McKelvy	444
Macumber O W, account T Hackett	344
Irwin & Davis, account H S Duncan	234
Total	4,418

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. January 18.

Standard Oil Co, 162 bbls refined oil to Warren, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 45 bbls refined oil to Warding, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L., 307 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 356 bbls.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 19, 1872. }

There was apparently rather more inquiry for pig iron this week, caused, in part, by an expectation that prices are likely to go higher, and the market, in consequence, is firmer, though, as yet, there is no quotable advance. Some of the furnacemen, we understand, are disposed to squeeze prices up another dollar per ton, while others, who have a proper conception of the situation, and who realize the fact that metal is now, and has been all winter, higher relatively than finished irons, are content with present quotations; and, besides, they are apprehensive that any attempt to bull the market in the present condition of affairs might be productive of much harm and but little good. There is no disguising the fact that that the furnacemen have been realizing very handsome margins during the past six months, and the general feeling is that they should be satisfied and "let well enough alone"

In manufactured iron, the situation is substantially unchanged; business is brisk for the season, stocks are light, orders have commenced to come in more freely, and the indications for a good spring trade are very encouraging. The recent advance is strictly adhered to; so far as we can learn there is no "cutting under," and taking the present price of pig iron as a basis, finished irons, are still too low, and, in consequence, another turn upward soon, is not improbable.

The steel mills are all reported full of orders and, in common with manufacturing interests, generally, are in a very prosperous condition. We are reported the following sales of metal:

100 tons Cold Short, inferior	$36 00 time
ANTHRACITE.	
100 tons Mottled, at the furnace	$33 00 cash
100 " White, at furnace	32 00 cash
100 " White and Mottled	38 50 4 mos
100 " Close Gray	39 00 4 mos
100 " Close Gray	40 00 4 mos
100 " Close Gray	40 00 4 mos
500 " Neutral Forge, for Feb dev	40 00 4 mos
600 " Neutral Forge, for Mar dev	40 00 4 mos
100 " Neutral Forge, to arrive	40 00 4 mos
50 " Neutral Forge, to arrive	39 00 cash
600 " No. 3 Gray Foundry	40 00 4 mos
100 " No. 3 Foundry	40 00 4 mos
200 " Gray Forge	40 00 5 mos
200 " Medium Forge	40 00 4 mos
100 " No. 2 Forge, Fay brand	39 00 4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.	
100 tons White and Mottled	$38 00 4 mos
100 " Close, Gray and Mottled	39 50 4 mos
250 " Close Gray and Mottled	39 50 4 mos
250 " Gray Forge	40 00 4 mos
200 " Gray Forge	40 00 4 mos
200 " Gray Forge	40 00 4 mos
80 " Close Gray Mottle & White	39 00 4 mos
500 tons Lucy Furnace, for May	$40 00 4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R R.

	cars.		cars.
Spang, C. & Co., ore	4	Lewis, B. & D., ore	4
Kloman & Co., ore	4	Shoenberger & Co., ore	3
Kingsley & Co., ore	2	Coleman, R. & Co., ore	3
Zug & Co., metal	2	Jones & L., metal	1
Total	17	Total	38

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Lewis, O & P, metal	5	J Wood & Co, metal	3
Lewis, B & D, metal	7	Graff, B & Co, metal	9
Graff, B & Co, metal	9	Rogers & B., m	2
Lewis, B & D, metal	7	Lindsay, McC & Co	1
J Painter & Son, m	1	J A Caughey, metal	1
Brown & Co., m	1	Chess S & Co, ore	1
Lewis, B & D, metal	2	Byers, McC & Co, o	2
Total	42	Total	50

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J Moorhead, metal	8	Lewis, O & P, metal	2
Rees, G & Co, metal	1		
Total	9	Total	4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

R. Wister, metal	12	J Moorhead metal	3
Lloyd & Black, met.	3	J. W. Porter metal	1
Bryan & C, metal	6	J Reamer, metal	6
Wood, Son & Co, m	4	Nimick & Co, metal	5
Total	25	Total	50

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Hallman & H, metal	1	Singer N & Co, blo	2
Total	1	Total	2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 19, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾@ 5-20s, '62, 92¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92¾.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—5-20s, '62, 93¾.

PARIS, January 19.—Rentes 56f 55c. Specie in the Bank of France increased 3,500,000f.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10¾d. Advices from Manchester were favorable, but do not affect the markets. California white wheat 12s 6d; red spring 11s 7d; red winter 11s 10d@12s. Flour 29@37s. Clover seed 56@60s.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton in moderate request; sales 4,000 bales; middling upland 20¾c. Flour dull, and heavy; superfine western and State $5.85@5.90; common to good extra $6 40@8.75; good to choice $6.70@7.30; white wheat western extra $7.25@7.40; $8.30@8.40. Rye dull and heavy at $4.30@5.25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky unchanged at 91c. Wheat very dull; No. 2 spring in store $1,12@ 1,13; No. 1 do $1,16@1,17; winter red western $1,56@1,64. Rye unchanged. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; new western mixed afloat 53¾@54c; new and old western mixed 74 @74¼c; choice white southern 80c. Oats dull and heavy; western and Ohio 54@56c. Eggs firm at 30@34c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@9¾; Havana 9¾@10¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 47@55c. Rice firm at 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 13¾@13¾c. Turpentine quiet at 43¾@44c. Rosins firm; strained to fine $4.25@4.50; old $3.50; prime $3.25; new prime mess $14.00. Beef quiet; mess $9@11.00; extra $13@14.00; hams steady at 12@13.00. Pickled tallow steady at 8¾@8¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@9¾c asked, with 9¾@9¾c lower offered. Bulk Meats dull; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; sides 6¾@6¾c; fully cured, no sales. Bacon scarce and firm; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear shoulders and sides quiet at 6¾@7¼c. Hogs quiet and weak at $4.25@4.50; receipts 3,000 head. Green meats dull at 4¾, 5¾, 7¾@ 8¾c for hams.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Flour is dull and holders are anxious to sell; Pennsylvania and Minnesota $7.35@8.00; Indiana and Ohio $7.25@ 7.75; high grades $9. Wheat dull and receipts increased; State and western red $1.35@1.40; amber $1.65; white $1.70@1.75. Rye firm at 90c. Corn dull; new yellow 65@66c; mixed western 69@70c. Oats dull; No. 1 white 55c; mixed 52c; black 50c. Coffee firm; Rio 21@21¾c; old Java 23¾@24c. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Provisions dull and in buyers' favor. Petroleum: crude 16¾c; refined 22¾c. Whisky in limited request at 90c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Flour quiet; superfine $6.75; double extra $7.50; treble $8.50@ 8.75. Corn quiet at 70@71c. Oats easy at 59c. Bran dull at $1.50@1.60. Hay dull; prime $30; choice $33. Pork firm at $14.25. Bacon quiet at 6¾@8¾c; sugar cured hams 14c. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10@10¾c. Sugar quiet; inferior 8¾@8¾c; common 9¾@9¾c; fair to fully fair 9¾@9¾c; prime 9¾@9¾c. Molasses: inferior 25@30c; common to fair 30@40c; prime 42@45c. Whisky 92@93c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Market firm. Staple cottons are gaining strength. Woolens are also commanding better prices than last week. Cotton flannels and linseys also advancing. Printing cloths 7¾@8c for standard and extra makes. Prints probably open at about 11¾c. Lancaster ginghams are reduced from 15c to 13c. Other brands cotton are looking up, except spool cotton.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 hard Minnesota $1,46. Corn dull and 1c lower; high mixed 47¾c; low do 45¾c. Oats quiet; No 2 39¾c; Michigan 40c; rejected 38c. Clover seed $6.10@6.25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 19.—Wheat: No 1 red winter nominally held at $1.48. No 2 $1.40. Corn dull but unchanged at 52c. Oats firm, at 45c. Crude petroleum steady, at $4.80@4.85; refined quiet and steady, at 20¾@21¾c in car lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 19.—Wheat active and advanced; extra $1.49@1.57c; No 2 white $1.50. Corn firm, at 52¾c. Oats steady; State 42c. Clover seed quiet, at $6.25. Dressed hogs firm, at $5.05.

Imports by Railroad.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 19.—1 car corn, L Walters & Co; 39 sks oat meal, M Steel & Son. 181 sks oats, 50 bbls and 2.0 sacks flour, Clarke, Wilson & Co; 18 bbls paper, R Gleason; 1 bbl ware, C Reisenfeiter; 10 kgs tobacco, C H Reuter; 2 pbls whisky, Isaac Stern; 2¼ cks do, Fred Andriessen; 24 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 5 bbls whisky, F Kochendofer; 6 bales tow, P Holdeman; 4 kgs lard; J Kohen; 1 car staves, G Stratt; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 59 sks flaxseed, Thompson & Lyons; 1 car lime, J R Holmes; 20 bbls bw flour, Jas Quinn; 1 car lumber, Ashbury & S; 3 cars staves, B D Moore; 180 sk. oats, 2 do var' low prices. Call and examine my stock. apl

Fre. Adams & Knox; 4 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, Beckfeld & N.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 19.—1 car lumber, John Grove; 1 car turnings, Moorhead & Co; 1 car h h goods, Robert Carter; 2 cases tobacco, Jos Mitchell; 30 cases tobacco, Austin & Co; 10 do do, James Conner; 1 roll leather, Wm Fiscus & Son; 10 bbls oil, P Hanna & Co; 18 bbls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 1 car potatoes, Bricker & Co; 113 bbls apples, A Van Fossan; 2 cars brick, Park, Bros & Co; 196 bbls p paper, Park, Bros & Co; 13 bdls hides, G N Hoffstott; 10 kegs oat meal, J Porterfield; 6 bbls do do, Wm Haslage; 1 case cigars, A K & Co; 1 do do, W M G; 2 do do, Dilworth & Bro; 6 bales hops, John White Jr; 44 bbls oil, Geo Palmer; 22 sks wool, McBane & Anker; 26 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 96 oil bbls, B D Moore; 194 do do, C A Worcastelle; 2 cars pig iron, Zug & Co; 1 car brick, Park, Bros & Co; 196 bdls p paper, Park, Bros & Co; 13 bdls hides, G N Hoffstott; 10 kegs oat meal, J Porterfield; 6 bbls do do, Wm Haslage; 1 case cigars, A K & Co; 1 do do, W M G; 2 do do, Dilworth & Bro; 6 bales hops, John White Jr; 44 bbls oil, Geo Palmer; 22 sks wool, McBane & Anker; 26 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 96 oil bbls, B D Moore; 194 do do, C A Worcastelle; 2 cars pig iron, Zug & Co; 1 car do, Moorhead & Co; 1 car do, Jones & L.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 19.—6 boxes butter, A Bennett; 20 do cheese, Woodworth & D; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 119 bxs cheese, W M Gormley; 5 doz brooms, Dunlevy Bro; 4 do do, J H Lee; 6 do do, D Hawon; 20 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 31 hides, G Kahn; 38 do do, J Callery; 1 car cooperage, Raiya & R; 3 do do, J P Wood; 10 bgs pop corn, 2 do bgs, Hemrich & Duff & Son; 10 bgs p corn, H Rea; 27 bgs clover seed, Scobia, R & C; 8 bbls apples, J O'Brien; 6 sks d apples, Reyman Bros; 11 eggs, Hemrich & J & Co; 3 pkgs butter, W Hughes; 3 do do, Loh Son & Co; 1 do do, Volgt, M & Co; 22 bbls apples, J o Pettitt, Co; 1 car hay, B Scott; 30 sks flax, Frazier & M; 100 bbls flour, Wallace & Co; 100 do alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 1 car middings, Bricker & Co; 100 tcs hams, Dalzell & T; 50 do do, R Owens; 1 car hay, Wm Bell & Freed; 250 pkgs lead, Dithridge & Son; 267 bags oats, Schenlbach & H; 100 bbls flour, McHenry & H; 78 hides, Hammond & Co; 1 car hay, Wm Flour, Jenkins; 1 car ear corn, A Van Fossan; 1 car middlings, Dorrington Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 19.—99 sks barley, Spencer & McKay; 162 sacks barley, 118 do corn, F Schibley; 267 bbls soads, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 do alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 1 car middlings, Bricker & Co; 100 tcs hams, Dalzell & T; 50 do do, R Owens; 2 do do wheat, Wm

HOME NEWS.

The Babcock Self-Acting Fire Engine Exhibition was postponed on account of the rain yesterday until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, weather permitting.

We are informed by Messrs. R. Cumming & Co. that notwithstanding the many flowers they have out the past week, they have still an abundance of the choicest kinds. The same tasteful care displayed by these gentlemen in their Floral Designs, Bouquets, &c., are winning high encomiums from all. Their various catalogues of Fruits, Flowers and Seeds are now issued, and can be had on application at their store, 99 Smithfield street. They are really valuable books, and contain much information on fruit and flower culture, gardening, &c. Dealers and market gardeners will do well to give them a call.

Episcopal Consecrations and Ordination.

On Friday morning, the 26th inst., the day after the consecration of Trinity Church, the three Convocations of Kittanning, Brownsville and Pittsburgh, the members of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, resident in this Diocese, together with such of the Bishops and Clergy as may be present, will hold a public meeting in Trinity Church, at 10 o'clock, for the discussion of matters pertaining to the general mission work of the church.

On Sunday, the 28th inst., the Bishop will hold an ordination in Trinity Church, when the assistant minister of the parish will be advanced to the Priesthood.

Seriously Injured.

John King, a driver for the Union Planing Mill, Birmingham, while driving past the Second Ward Park on Thursday evening was thrown from his wagon to the ground, his head striking the pavement. Concussion of the brain was the result, and the injured man, in an unconscious state, was carried into Hauch's drug store on the corner of Second avenue and Grant street. Dr. Arthurs was called and attended the man, who worked in spasms until half-past ten o'clock, when he became rational. Yesterday morning he was removed to his home on Eighteenth street, Birmingham. He will probably recover.

Letters Held for Postage January 20, 1872.

Lucius Andrews, Vienna, O. 3c; G. W. and C. B. Cotton, New York, 3c; Derrick, Oil City, Pa. 1c; Doran and Fogerty, New York, 3c; Elias D. Davis, Etna, Pa. 1c; C. A. Day, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c; Express, Lancaster, Pa. 1c; Fabrie, Columbus, O. 1c; Maggie Fitzpatrick, New York, 3; Gazette, Davenport, Iowa; 1c; Wm. Montgomery, New York 3c; Herald, Steubenville, O. 1c; Maggie F. Hutchinson, Turbotville, Pa. 3c; Wm. Kirker, Irwin Station, Pa. 3c; John Kaufman, Lancaster, O. 3c; Mercury, Harrisburg, Pa. 1c; C. Metcalf, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3c; News, Steubenville, O. 1c; National Park Bank, New York city, N. Y. 3c; Miss O'Herran, St. Dennis P. O. Relay, Md. 3c; Republican, Meadville, Pa. 1c; A. Rowan Co. New York city. 3c.

The High school.

ROSCOE GAZETTE.—Can you inform me who is responsible for the neglect to provide some place other than the floor, under foot, for the scholars in Room 11, High School, to deposit their overcoats, hats, &c., during the session? If the Central Board can't spare enough money from their bank to procure a wardrobe, won't some member have the kindness to get some nails and drive them around the walls, to answer the purpose? Overcoats are too expensive articles to have trampled under foot, and torn in the scrimmage they have seen. Something had better be done soon, before action for damages is brought. The fault is not the teacher's, I am certain; for some one is to blame, but who? Let the Central Board of Education answer. We are taxed enough for High School purposes to secure accommodations for our children, and the question is, why is it otherwise? TAX PAYER.

New Trinity Church on Sixth Avenue.

This noble edifice is on the point of completion, and Thursday next, 25th inst., (the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul,) is the day fixed when it is to be solemnly set apart for it sacred uses according to the ritual of the P. E. Church in the United States.

It is also appointed to hold, on the evening of the consecration day, in the church a missionary meeting, at which some of the members of the missionary board from New York will be present, and which will be addressed by Bishops and Clergy. On Friday, the day following the consecration, we will publish in the GAZETTE a detailed and technically accurate description of the new church which has been prepared with great care. There will also appear in the same issue a report of the ceremonies of consecration. Many copies of the forthcoming description have already been ordered, others who may desire extra copies for preservation, or to send to friends, should leave their orders in advance of the issue in order that enough may be printed.

City Missions.

There has been of late a hopeful movement among the churches toward the evangelization of the masses. The preaching of the Gospel to the poor is one of the best "signs of the times." Among the various earnest efforts to prosecute this good work in our city, there is an organization with the above title, under the direction of Presbyterians. It is but two years old in its present form, and yet in that time it has successfully occupied some five or six important points in and around the city, one of which (Bloomfield) during the past year has been organized into a church. The work is conducted by a Committee, or Board of Managers, elected by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. They have a Superintendent of Missions and such additional laborers as they are able to obtain. They have built at Soho one of the most convenient mission chapels to be found in this city, and during the coming summer they propose to erect three more. Besides the Superintendent they have one regular missionary employed and hope to secure two more immediately.

The "Panhandle" Commended.

Like a rose among innumerable thorns comes this commendation of the Panhandle, from a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, who has recently travelled over the route, and thus protests against the many adverse criticisms of which the road has so often been made the subject. "The change since this road passed into the Pennsylvania Company's hands is magical. Some six years ago I took a Western trip over it, and determined never to go on such a journey again. Dirty cars, miserable food, and impudent, not to say half-drunken waiters, particularly at Dennison, gave promise to an unfavorable new and improved order of things. It was my misfortune to lose my ticket at one of the dinner saloons on the way, but the polished and courteous but polite conductor, who regretted the unpleasant necessity of enforcing the rules, made the paying twice over for my ride quite an agreeable performance. All this seems to have been unusually sparse, and the universal opinion in Ohio and Indiana, is that it is owing to unusually hard times. They say people have made no money, and cannot afford to travel. Somebody, however, must be making money, for the amount of freight coming over this road is enormous. The trains pass almost as frequently as over the Pennsylvania road. The road is becoming an popular as a through route to St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other leading points, that a double track is being constructed, the work on which through the big tunnel is nearly completed."

Public Entertainments.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—"Standing room only," was given out at the box office, in the early part of the evening, at the New Opera House, greatly to the disappointment of hundreds of people who had come expressly to pay the beneficiary their compliments, and were compelled consequently and very reluctantly to return, without anticipating the pleasure that they would have been the recipients of had they secured seats. Miss Maggie Mitchell and company did even better than on her previous evening her engagement, and were very enthusiastically received, by the house, which was crowded in every orchestra chair to the gallery. This afternoon matinee "Fanchon" and this evening, her last appearance, "Little Barefoot," for which we think, is quite necessary to write. So favorably has she been received, and the familiarity of our readers with the plays, we presume that, as usual, a full house will be the more entertainments will be the result. On Monday evening Mr. Edwin Forrest.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The benefit of Mr. Thomson at this house, last evening, was very poorly attended, owing to the opinion, no doubt, which had gained credence, that it was similar to the play "On Hand," which has held the boards during the past two weeks. This afternoon matinee, and to-night, the last appearance of Mr. Thompson in the "Wandering Dutchman." On Monday evening Master Percy Roselle, the bright and very promising young actor, in the play written and specially adapted for him, "The Boy Detective."

His fame as an artist and proficient actor has preceded him. The press speak of him in extravagant terms, and at the "Herron" in New York created an immense sensation. His claims will certainly be recognized by our enthusiastic and sensational loving theatre-goers.]

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—On Monday evening Mr. Livermore will deliver her first return under the auspices of the Library Association, the subject "What shall we do with our Daughters." This lady's reputation as a lecturer is heralded by the press elsewhere and who speak in the very highest of tones, and we very confuse in their notices and admiration of the lady and lecturer. We hope that she will be the recipient of the same recognition here that has been paid her elsewhere, by a full attendance at Library Hall on Monday evening.

RAILROAD MEN IN COUNCIL.

The Proposed Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad—Considering the Plans Yesterday—Meeting of Pandie Directors.

Some little stir was created in railroad circles yesterday by the appearance in the city of some of the heaviest operators in that branch of enterprise, prominent among which was Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central. A council was held in the morning, with closed doors, at the Union Depot Hotel, and from thence an adjournment was had during the afternoon to the private office of H. McCullough, Esq., in the building corner Penn and Wayne streets. The object of the consultation was principally the adoption of the route for the proposed Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad. According to the general plan, this road is to begin at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and to extend to Charleston, West Virginia. It will cross the Connellsville road at Connellsville, the Baltimore and Ohio at Fairmont, the Washington City and Cincinnati road at Weston, West Virginia. At Charleston it connects with the Chesapeake and Ohio; continued to Knoxville, Tennessee, it will connect with a road direct to Charleston, South Carolina.

It passes through a hitherto undeveloped section of country, but one which is especially rich in mineral wealth, and the line, prospectively, is looked upon as one of the best paying branches of the Pennsylvania Central. The engineers submitted their reports yesterday, and the conference as to the best route occupied the entire day and well all evening. Among those admitted to the room were several of our most heaviest coal and iron operators, among whom were Campbell Herron, Esq., W. H. Brown, J. W. Chaifant, John P. Dravo, and others who are supposed to be interested in the development of the country through which the proposed route. At nine adjacent to the depot there were still engaged in o'clock last night they were still engaged in the discussion of the engineers' plans, and it was understood that the business would not be finished that evening.

Another meeting was held in the morning, also at the Union Depot Hotel. It was merely a preliminary gathering of the Directors of the Panhandle road, to prepare for the annual meeting, which takes place at Steubenville next month.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Meeting at the Central High School Building Last Evening—"Normal School Training"—The Ward Schools vs. the High School—The "Pedagogue" and Professor Cross Swords—Strictures upon the "Normal Department."

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute commenced its tenth stated meeting last evening in the chapel of the Central High School building, corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue. The Institute was called to order by City Superintendent Luckey, who called upon Professor J. H. Crum, of the High School, to introduce the exercises with prayer. A programme of exercises had been prepared by the Executive Committee, but, excepting in one or two instances, the order indicated thereby was not observed.

The first performance on the impromptu programme, however, was the reading of a well written essay, entitled "From the Power of Gravitation," by Mrs. Tassey, of the High School. After this was delivered a lecture on "Normal School Training," by James L. Harrison, of the Minersville District. This lecture or "Report," as it was styled, abounded, for the most part, in facts which, if known would be, in their place, in moderate quantity, very good; but the whole thing was too lengthy, by half, and the teachers themselves, whom it was intended to interest and instruct, showed unmistakable evidence of weariness long before the "thing" had been reached. If the lecturer had left in a half hour before he did, the report itself, and the discussion which followed, would doubtless have resulted in more edification to the auditors, and more good to the cause, the interest of which is the desirable object was to encourage. We will say nothing of the first part of the report, as whatever was good in that seemed to be entirely lost in the furore of discussion which the latter portion called forth. Before closing, Mr. Harrison indulged in some pretty severe strictures upon the Normal Department of the Central High School, and its management. In the first place he claimed, in effect, that the High School had no business to have a Normal Department; and, second, that as it was conducted, the standard of education was not as high as it should be, and the teachers which it produced were deficient, not only so far as a knowledge of the branches which they would be expected to teach was concerned, but in the *science* of teaching.

In having been announced by the Chairman that the subject was now open for discussion, Prof. Crum took the stand and proceeded in reply to the latter part of the report, and to vindicate the Normal Department of the High School. He said that the faculty of the High School did not profess to turn out first class teachers, neither was it expected of them. The object of the Normal Department was simply to supply the lower departments of our public schools with teachers. Teachers for our ward schools only paid first class salaries, and how could they [illegible] Board expect [illegible]

[illegible] discussion, Miss Fanny [illegible] was called upon and read a beautifully written and admirably delivered essay entitled "Ideality," after which the roll was called by the Secretary.

The general discussion upon the subject introduced by the report of Mr. Harrison, which discussion proved more *particular* than general—was now resumed and participated in by Messrs. Gibbons, of the Second district; Crenshaw and Crum, of the High School, and Hartman, of the Central Board of Education.

We will not reproduce any of the discussion, which now seemed to resolve itself into a set-to between the faculty of the High School, and the Principals of the Ward Schools, and which was no more edifying to the audience assembled, than it would be interesting to our readers. In this discussion, the participants, while disclaiming any idea of being personal, yet seemed to savor so much of it that it would be pretty hard to distinguish between "t'other and which." This "discussion" was continued till the hour of *ten o'clock*, when a gentleman who had just gained the floor, for the purpose of making an "explanation," was called to order, and the Institute unceremoniously and informally adjourned until this morning. We trust that when the trainers of young ideas assemble this morning, they will find some employment more pleasant to themselves and profitable to the public than to "bite and devour one another."

Last evening the part of the programme most looked forward to by at least a portion of the audience—the effort of select reading, by Miss Bella Scott—was crowded entirely out of the exercises by the unprofitable "discussion" to which reference has been made.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

OYER AND TERMINER—JUDGE COLLIER.

The trial of Peter Loringer, charged with the murder of Jacob Duffield, was concluded in this court yesterday morning.

When Court opened, the counsel for the defense called several witnesses who did not answer. The defense then rested, and Mr. Swartzwelder after submitting several points upon which he desired the Court to charge, proceeded to sum up the case on the testimony, and contended that it was all of a circumstantial character, and did not even clearly establish the fact that the man was killed.

District Attorney Bayne, for the Commonwealth, followed, making a very able address, referring in detail to the evidence, and claiming that, even aside from the little boy's evidence, which clearly established the actual fact of the blow being struck, that the remainder was so strongly corroborative, that the death of the man under the circumstances could not be explained on any other reasonable hypothesis than was charged in the indictment—murder at the hands of the accused.

Judge Collier then charged the jury. After defining the law of murder, and remarking that the arguments of fraud were entirely unwanting in this case, the Court stated that the first inquiry would be as to the cause of the death—whether Duffield died of natural death, or from violence. If the death was from natural cause, the verdict should be not guilty. If the jury decided that the death was from violence, and not from an epileptic attack, as claimed by the defense, they would next inquire whether the defendant inflicted that injury. If there was a reasonable doubt as to the injury having been inflicted by Lorringer, that doubt should operate to his acquittal. If satisfied that Loringer inflicted the injury, they should then determine whether the offence was murder of the second degree or manslaughter. If he wound was inflicted by Loringer, then it would devolve upon him, by the evidence in the case, to show the jury that the wound so inflicted in heat of blood, in order to reduce the grade to manslaughter. In the absence of such proof, and the absence of a reasonable doubt as to each material fact, the jury should find a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The jury then retired shortly after twelve o'clock. At two o'clock they had not agreed but returned and Court was then adjourned until this morning at half-past nine.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The jury in the case of Downer et al. vs. Brown, which has now been out three days and two night has not yet agreed upon a verdict.

In the case of Marvin vs. School District of East Deer Township, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.

The first case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of the Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Breining. This was an action to recover the amount of subscription to the capital stock of the company. Verdict for company plaintiff for $289 50 subject to opinion of Court on questions of law reserved.

The cases of Same vs. George Gerber, Jos. Dierstein and C. R. Wilson will be disposed of to-day in the final decision in the case named above.

In the case of the Pittsburgh Trust Company vs. Alfred Kredle, plaintiff got a nonsuit.

The case of Schmidt & Friday vs. Michael Grogan was taken up before Judge Kirkpatrick. This was an action to recover for which sold defendants. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,130 85.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The jury in the case of Lennart vs. Heinrich, reported previously, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $55